DRUG

HAVING sold our Drug Establishment in Salsbury to Doct. C. A. Henderson, we take pleasure in recommending him to the favor

of our, friends and patrons. Doct, Henderson being a regularly educaded Physician, and having provided himself with competent assistants, will, we have every reason to believe, so conduct the business, as to entitle himself to the confidence and patronage of the Public. SILL & SILL.

Salisbury, April 21st, 1857.

C. A. Henderson, M. D. DRUGGIST

Chemist,

SALISBURY, N. C. S will be seen by the above Notice, I A now own the Drug Establishment, formerly occupied by Mess. Sill & Sill; I therefore tender my respects to the Citizens of IREDELL and surrounding Counties, and especially to the friends and patrons of my predecessors; assuring them that every effort will be made to give satisfaction.

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WM. ROWZEE. May 29th, 1858,

DR. H. KELLY.

Offers his Professional services to the Office on College Avenue, opposite the Methodist Church, Statesville, N. C.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Re-

ountry at the present day with what it was one year ago, at the meeting of Congress, we have much reason for gratitude to that Almighty Providence, which has never failed to interpose for our relief, at the most criti-cal periods of our history. One year ago, the sectional strife between the North and South on the dangerous subject of slavery, had again become so intense as to threaten The application for the admission of Kansas as a State into the Union, fostered this unhappy agitation, and brought the whole subject once more before Congress. It was the desire of every patriot that such measures of legislation might be adopted, as would remove the excitement from the States, and confine it to the Territory where it legitimately belonged. Much has been done I am happy to say, towards the accomplishment of this object, during the last session of Con-

The Supreme Court of the United States had previously decided, that all American citizens have an equal right to take into the Territories whatever is held as property un-der the laws of any of the States, and to hold such property there under the guardianship of the Federal Constitution, so long as the territorial condition shall remain.

This is now a well established position, and the proceeding of the last session were and the proceeding of the last session were alone wanting to give it practical effect. The principle has been recognised, in some form or other, by an almost unanimous vote of both houses of Congress, that a Territory has a sooner attained, and the pacification of Kanaright to come into the Union either as a sas more specifily effected, had it been admitfree or a slave State, according to the will of a majority of its people. The just equality of all the States has thus been vindicated, My recommendation, however, for the imand a fruitful source of dangerous dissension among them has been removed.

Whilst such has been the beneficial ten-Whilst such has been the beneficial tendency of your legislative proceedings outside of Kansas, their influence has nowhere been so happy as within that Territory itself.—

Left to manage and control its own affairs in its own way, without the pressure of external influence, the revolutionary Topeka organization and all resistance to the Territorial Government established by Congress, have been finally abandoned. As a natural consequence, that fine Territory way agrees the Lecompton constitution, the people of sides, it requires some time to adopt a different measure for the settlement of the question. For my own part I should have been willing to yield my assent to any constitutional measure to accomplish this object. I, therefore, cordially accompanied to be permitted to rush into the Union, with a population less than one-half of several of the large counties in the interior of some of the States. This was the condition of Kansas when it made application to be admitted under the Topeka constitution. Because of the Lecompton constitution, the people of sides, it requires some time to replied to rush into the Union, and the large counties in the interior of some of the States. This was the condition of Kansas when it made application to be admitted under the Topeka constitution. consequence, that fine Territory now appears to be tranquil and prosperous, and is attract-ing increased thousands of immigrants to make it their happy home.

Also a large and saleable list of
HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL BOOKS,
taught, that resistence to lawful authority, under our form of government, cannot fail n the end to prove disastrous to its authors.

that a majority of those who vote—not the majority who may remain at home, from whatever cause—must decide the result of an election. For this reason, seeking to take frame a constitution.

ed to adopt a constitution unexceptionable in its general features, and providing for the submission of the slavery question to a vote Philadelphia, Pa.

Of the people, which, in my opinion, they were bound to do, under the Kansas and Nebraska act. This was the all-important refrained from exercising their right to vote, and preferred that slavery should continue, rather than surrender their revolutionary To-

peka organization.
A wiser and better spirit seemed to prevail before the first Monday of January last, when an election was held under the constitution. A majority of the people then voted for a governor and other State officers, for a member of Congress, and the members of the State legislature. This election was warmly contested by the two political parties in Kansas, and a greater vote was polled than at ed to vote. The anti-slavery party were thus placed in the ascendant, and the political power of the State was in their own lad Congress admitted Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton constitution, the legislature might, at its very first session, have submitted the question to a vote of the people, whether they would or would not have a convention to amend their constitution either on the slavery or any other ques-tion, and have adopted all necessary means for giving speedy effect to the will of the ma-

jority. Thus the Kansas question would have been immediately and finally settled. Under these circumstances, I submitted to ongress the constitution thus framed, with all the officers already elected necessary to put the State government into operation, accompanied by a strong recommendation in in favor of the admission of Kansas as a in favor of the admission of Kansas as a State. In the course of my long public life I have never performed any official act which, in the retrospect, has afforded me more heart-felt satisfaction. Its admission could have inflicted no possible injury on any human being, whilst it would, within a brief period have restored peace to Kansas and provided as the great business interests of the country, demand that the people of the Union shall not for a third time be convulsed by another agitation on the Kansas question. harmony to the Union. In that event, the slavery question would ere this have been fully settled, according to the legally-expressed will of a majority of the voters, and popular sovereignty would thus have been vin-

dicated in a constitutional manner. With my deep convictions of my duty, I could have pursued no other course. It is true, that, as an individual, I had expressed an opinion, both before and during the sesthe remaining clauses of the constitution, as well as that concerning slavery, to the peo-ple. But, acting in an official character, neither myself nor any human authority had the power to rejudge the proceeding of the

convention, and declare the constitution which it had framed to be a nullity. To have done this would have been a violation of the Kansas and Nebraska act, which left the people of the Territory perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States?" It would countly have violated the When we compare the condition of the States." It would equally have violated the great principle of popular sovereignty, at the foundation of our institutions, to deprive the people of the power, if they thought proper to exercise it, of confiding to delegates elect-ed by themselves the trust of framing a con-

stitution, without requiring them to subject their constituents to the trouble, expense, and delay of a second election. It would have been in opposition to many precedents in our history, commencing in the very best age of the republic, of the admission of Territories as States into the Union, without a previous vote of the people approving their constitu-It is to be lamented that a question so in-

significant when viewed in its practical effects on the people of Kansas, whether decided one way or the other, should have kindled such a flame of excitement throughout the country. This reflection may prove to be a lesson of wisdom and of warning for our future guidance. Practically considered, the question is simply whether the people of that Territory should first come into the Union and the charge are recognized in their case. and then change any provision in their con-stitution not agreeable to themselves, or accomplish the very same object by remaining out of the Union and framing another constitution in accordance with their will? In either case, the result would be precisely the same. The only difference in point of fact is, that the object would have been much

mediate admission of Kansas, failed to meet the approbation of Congress. They deemed it wiser to adopt a different measure for the

the Lecompton constitution, the people of sides, it requires some time to render the mass Kansas had claimed double the quantity of of a population collected in a new Territory, public lands for the support of common at all homogeneous, and to unite them on public lands for the support of common The past unfortunate experience of Kan-schools, which had ever been previously granted to any State upon entering the Union; and also the alternate sections of land for twelve miles in each side of two railroads, proposed to be constructed from the northern to the southern boundary of the State. Con-Had the people of the Territory yielded obe-dience to the laws enacted by their legisla-the act of May 4, 1858, to which I have just ture, it would at the present moment have referred, for the admission of the State on an contained a large additional population of equal footing with the original States, but constitution, which caused the people of Under this act, should a majority reject the Kansas to commit the grave error of refus-ing to vote for delegates to the convention to ed and held that the people of Kansas do not frame a constitution, under a law not denied desire admission into the Union with said hostility to the territorial government, they disregarded the principle, absolutely essential to the working of jour form of government, ever, and not before, it is ascertained by a census, duly and legally taken, that the population of said Territory equals or exceeds an election. For this reason, seeking to take member of the House of Representatives of advantage of their own error, they denied the Congress of the United States." The authority of the convention thus elected to delegates thus assembled "shall first determine by a vote whether it is the wish of the The convention, notwithstanding, proceeding to adopt a constitution unexceptionable in the Union at that time, and, if so, shall proceed to form a constitution, and take all necessary steps for the establishment of a State government in conformity with the federal constitution." After this constitu-tion shall have been formed, Congress, carquestion which had alone convulsed the Ter-ritory; and yet the opponents of the lawful government, persisting in their first error, mode and manner of its approval or ratification by the people of the proposed State" to be "prescribed by law," and they "shall then be admitted into the Union as a State under such constitution thus fairly and legally made, with or without slavery, as said stitution may prescribe."

An election was held throughout Kansas, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, on second day of August last, and it resulted in the rejection, by a large majority, of the proposition submitted to the people by Con-gress. This being the case, they are now authorised to form another constitution, preany previous election. A large majority of paratory to admission into the Union, but not untill their number, as ascertained by a census, shall equal or exceed the ratio requircensus, shall equal or exceed the ratio requir-to elect a member to the House of Represen-

Kansas, before its population shall have reached the designated number. Nor is it to be presumed that, after their sad experience in resisting the territorial laws, they will be presumed that, after their sad experience in resisting the territorial laws. tempt to adopt a constitution in express violation of the provisions of an act of Congress. During the session of 1856, much of the time of Congress was occupied on the question of admitting Kansas under the Topeka comstitution. Again, nearly the whole of the last session was devoted to the question of its ad-mission under the Lecompton constitution.— Surely it is not unreasonable to require the people of Kansas to wait, before making a third attempt, until the number of their in-habitants shall amount to ninety-three thous-By waiting for a short time, and acting in obedience to law, Kansas will glide into the

Union without the slightest impediment.

This excellent provision, which Congress have applied to Kansas, ought to be extended and rendered applicable to all Territories which may hereafter seek admission into the

Whilst Congress possess the undoubted power of admitting a new State into the Un-ion, however small may be the number of its inhabitants, yet this power ought not, in my

convention, and declare the constitution escaped all the evils and misfortunes to which it had framed to be a nullity- To it has been exposed by the Kansas question. In the midst of the mountains

The rule ought to be adoped, whether we

The rule ought to be adoped, whether we consider its bearing on the people of the Territories or upon the people of the existing States. Many of the serious dissensions which have prevailed in Congress and throughout the country, would have been avoided, had this rule been established at an earlier period of the government.

Immediately upon the formation of a new

Territory, people from different States and from foreign countries rush into it, for the audable purpose of improving their condition. Their first duty to themselves is to open and cultivate farms, to construct roads, to estabish schools, to erect places of religious worlish schools, to erect places of religious wor-ship, and to devote their energies generally to reclaim the wilderness and to lay the foundations of a flourishing and prosperous commonwealth. If, in this incipient condi-tion, with a population of a few thousand, they should prematurely enter the Union, they are oppressed by the burden of State tax-ation, and the means necessary for the im-provement of the Territory and the advance-ment of their own interests are thus diverted. nent of their own interests, are thus diverted

to very different purposes.

The federal government has ever been a liberal parent to the Territories, and a generous contributor to the useful enterprises of the early settlers. It has paid the expenses of their governments and legislative assemblies out of the common treasury, and thus relieved them from a heavy charge. Under these circumstances, nothing can be better calculated to retard their material progress, than to divert them from their useful employments, by prematurely exciting angry political contests among themselves, for the benefit of aspiring leaders. It is surely no

industrious and enterprising citizens, who
have been deterred from entering its borders
by the existence of civil strife and organized

clear footing with the original States, but every super the Senate to select this officer from the two highest candidates on the list. In case of the death of the President thus elected by the Senate, It was the resistance to rightful authority, lands which they had demanded under the all questions of legislation, the senators and the persevering attempts to establish a ordinance, accept such grants as had been from the smallest States of the Union have and the persevering attempts to establish a ordinance, accept such grants as had been revolutionary government under the Topeka made to Minnesota and other new Statates. In equal vote with those from the largest.— The same may be said in regard to the ratification of treaties, and of Executive applointments. All this has worked admirably in practice, whilst it conforms in principle with to be fair and just in its provisions. This constitution under the conditions set forth in refusal to vote has been the prolific source of said proposition." In that event, the act sovereign States. I presume no American all the evils which have followed. In their nuthorizes the people of the Territory to elect citizen would desire the slightest change in the arrangement. Still, is it not unjust and unequal to the existing States to invest some forty or fifty thousand people collected in a Territory with the attributes of sovereignty, and place them on an equal footing with Virthe ratio of representation required for a ginia and New York in the Senate of the

United States? For these reasons I cornectly recommend the passage of a general act, which shall provide that upon the application of a territorial legislature, declaring their belief that the l'erritory contains a number of inhabitants which, if in a State, would entitle them to elect a member of Congress, it shall be the duty of the President to cause a census of the inhabitants to be taken, and if found sufficient, then by the terms of this act to authorize them to proceed "in their own way" to frame a State constitution preparatory to ad-mission into the Union. I also recommend that an appropriation may be made, to ena-ble the President to take a census of the peo-

ple of Kansas.

The present condition of the Territory of Utah, when contrasted with what it was one year ago, is a subject for congratulation. It was then in a state of open rebellion, and, cost what it might, the character of the government required, that this rebellion should be suppressed and the Mormons compelled to yield obedience to the constitution and the laws. In order to accomplish this object, as I informed you in my last annual message, I appointed a new governor instead of Brigham Young, and other federal officers to take the place of those who, consulting their persona safety, had found it necessary to withdraw It is not probable, in the present state of the case, that a third constitution can be lawin the execution of the laws in case of need. I

> Young issued his proclamation, in the style of an independent sovereign, announcing his pur-pose to resist by force of arms the entry of the United States troops into our own Territory of Utah. By this he required all the forces in the Territory, to "hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice to repel any and all such invasion," and established martial law from its date throughout the Territory These proved to be no idle threats. Fort Bridger and Supply were vacated and burnt down by the Mormons, to deprive our troops of a shelter after their long and fatiguing march. Orders were issued by Daniel H. Wells, styling himself "Lieutenant General, Nauvoo Le gion," to stampede the animals of the United States troops on their march, to set fire to their trains, to burn the grass, and the whole country before them and on their flanks, to keep them from sleeping by night surprises, and to blockade the road by felling trees, and destroy-ing the fords of rivers, &c., &c.

These orders were promptly and effectually obeyed. On the 4th October, 1857, the Mor obeyed. On the 4th October, 1857, the Mormons captured and burned on Green River, three of our supply trains, consisting of seventy-five wagons loaded with provisions and tents for the army, and drove away several hundred animals. This diminished the supply of provisions so materially that General Johnston was obliged to reduce the ration, and even with this precaution, there was only sufficient left to subsist the troops until the first of June.

of June. Our little army behaved admirably in their

in a dreary, unsettled, and inhospitable region, more than a thousand miles from home, they passed the severe and inclement winter without a murmur. They looked forward with confidence for relief from their country in due season, and in this they were not disappointed.

The Secretary of War employed all his en-ergies to forward them the necessary supplies, and to muster and send such a military force

and to muster and send such a military force to Utah as would render resistance on the part of the Mormons hopeless, and thus terminate the war without the effusion of blood. In his efforts he was efficiently sustained by Congress. They granted appropriations sufficient to enver the deficiency thus necessarily created, and also provided for raising two regiments of volunteers, "for the purpose of quelling disturbances in the Territory of Utah, for the protection of supply and emigrant trains, and the suppression of Indian hostilities on the frontiers." Happily, there was no occasion to call these regiments into service. If there had been, I should have felt serious embarrassment in selecting them, so great was the numment in selecting them, so great was the num-ber of our brave and patriotic citizens anxious to serve their country in this distant and apparently dangerous expedition. Thus it has ever been, and thus may it ever be! The wisdom and economy of sending suffi-cient reinforcements to Utah are established

not only by the event, but in the opinion of those who, from their position and opportuni-ties, are the most capable of forming a correct judgement. General Johnston, the commander of the forces, in addressing the Secretary of War from Fort Bridger, under date of October 18, 1857, expresses the opinion that "unless a large force is sent here, from the nature of the country, a protracted war on their (the Mor-mons) part is inevitable." This he considered necessary, to terminate the war "speedily and more economically than if attempted by insufficient means."

In the mean time, it was my anxious dein the disparing leaders. It is surely no in the members of Congress, to wait until the number of inhabitants shall cqual those of a single congressional district. They surely ought not be permitted to rush into the Dermitted to rush into the Permitted to rush into the large counties in the interior of the states. This was the condition of Kansas when it made application to be admitted under the Topeka constitution. Besides, it requires some time to render the most of a population collected in a new Territory, at all homogeneous, and to unite them on any many thing like a fixed policy. Establish the sure time, I assured those who should perside the trule, and all will look forward to it and govern themselves accordingly.

But justice to the people of the sweren is states or the think rule should be established by Congress. Should the people of the States and the reports of the Conservation of sire that the Mormons should yield obedience to the constitution and the laws, without ren-

No. 3.

between different States of the Union. Such vexatious interruptions could not fail to excite the feelings of the country, and to require the interposition of the government. Remonstrances were addressed to the British government against these violations of our rights of sovereignty, and a naval force was at the same time ordered to the Cuban waters, with

July lat, that they have fully confirmed the options expressed (b) General cohasting in the options expressed (b) General cohasting in the large additional force that has the tendence of the content to the Territory, were the discontinuous content of the large additional force that has the conclusion of the Territory, were the content to the Territory, were the content to the Territory, were the content of the Territory of the Territory, were the content of the Territory of the Territory, were the content of the Territory of the Territory, were the content of the Territory of the Territory, were the content of the Territory, were the content of the Territory of the Territory, were the content of the Territory, were the territory of the Territory of the Territory, were the territory of the Territory of the Territory, were the territory of the Territory of the Territory, were the territory of the Territory, were the Territory of the

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general in Japan, a new treaty has been concluded with that empire, which may be expected materially to augment our trade and intercourse in that quarter, and remove from our countrymen the disabilities which have here tofore been imposed upon the exercise of their religion. The treaty shall be submitted to the Senate for approval without delay.

It is my a mest desire that every misunderstanding with the government of Great Britain, should be amicably and speedily adjusted It has been the misfortune of both countries, almost ever since the period of the revolution, to have been annoved by a succession of irritating and dangerous questions, threatening their friendly relations. This has partially prevented the full development of those feelings of mutual friendship between the people of the two countries, so natural in themselves and so conducive to their common interest.

Any serious interruption of the commerce because of the Black warrior under the late administration; and that presented an outrage of such a character as would have justified an immediate resort to war. All gur attempts to obtain redress have been baffled and defeated. The frequent and oft-recurring changes in the Spanism ministry have been employed as reasons for delay. We have been compelled to wait, again and again, until the new minister shall have had time to investigate the justice of our demands.

of the two countries, so natural in themselves and so conducive to their common interest.—Any scrious interruption of the commerce between the United States and Great Britain, would be equally injurious to both. In fact, no two nations have ever existed on the face of the earth, which could do each other so much good or so much harm.

Entertaining these sentiments, I am gratified to inform you, that the long-pending controversy between the two governments, in relation to the question of visitation and search, has been amicably adjusted. The claim on the part of Great Britain, forcibly to visit American vessels on the high seas in time of peace, could not be sustained under the law of nations, and it had been overruled by her own most eminent jurists. This question was recently brought to an issue, by the repeated acts of British cruisers, in boarding and searching our merchant vessels in the Gulf of Mexico and the adjacent seas. These acts were the more injurious and annoying, as these waters are traversed by a large portion of the commerce and navigation of the United States, and their free and unrestricted use is essential to the security of the coastwise trade between different States of the United States, and their free and unrestricted use is essential to the security of the coastwise trade between different States of the Unitod States, and their free and unrestricted use is the feelings of the country, and to require the interposition of the government. Remone of struct justice, but is made as a special favor. any reason of strict justice, but is made as a special favor.

The publicity which has been given to our former negotiations upon this subject, whole subject before Congress. This is especially necessary, as it may become indis

On the other hand should the constitution pecially necessary, as it may become indis pensable to success, that I should be entrust- al party prevail, and their authority be estabed with the means of making an advance to lished over the republic, there is reason to the Spanish government immediately after hope that they will be animated by a less the signing of the treaty, without awaiting unfriendly spuit, and may grant that redress the ratification of it by the Senate. I am en-couraged to make this suggestion, by the so far as they may possess the means. But example of Mr. Jefferson previous to the pure for this expectation, I should at once have

message of December last, in favor of an have already exhausted every milder means appropriation "to be paid to the Spanish of obtaining justice. In such a case, this government for the purpose of distribution among the claimants in the Amistad case." President Polk first made a similar recom- means of preventing actual war. mendation in December, 1847, and it was But there is another view of our relations ail to exert a favorable influence on our ne-

We have always cherished the kindest wishgeographical position, our direct interest in all that concerns Mexico, and our well-set.

Mexico has been in a state of constant resuccession; and the various constitutions from time to time adopted, have been set at claimed. The successive governments have afforded no adequate protection, either to Mexican citizens or foreign residents, against lawless violence. Heretofore, a seizure of the capital by a military chieftain, has been generally followed by at least the nominal submission of the country to his rule for a brief period, but not so at the present crisis of Mexican affairs. A civil war has been raging for some time throughout the republie, between the central government at the city of Mexico, which has endeavored to overt the constitution last framed, by military power, and those who maintain the authority of that constitution. The antagonist parties each hold possession of different States of the republic, and the fortunes of the war are constantly changing. Meanwhile, the most reprehensible means have been employed by both parties to extort money oreigners, as well as natives, to carry on this rumous contest. The truth is, that by civil dissension to a condition of almost hopeless anarchy and imbecility. It would be vain for this government to attempt to enforce payment in money of the claims of American citizens, now amounting to more than ten million dollars, against Mexico, because she is destitute of all pecuniary means to satisfy these demands.

Cur late minister was furnished with ample powers and instructions for the adjustment of all pending questions with the central government of Mexico, and he performs ed his duty with zeal and ability. The claims of our citizens, some of them arising out of the violation of an express provision of the treaty of Guadatupe Hidalgo, and others from gross injuries to persons as well as property, have remained unredressed and these grievances, have been addressed with out effect to that government. Meantime. various parts of the republic, instances have been numerous of the murder, impris onment, and plunder of our citizens, by dif ferent parties claiming and exercising a local jurisdiction; but the central government. although repeatedly urged thereto, have made no effort either to punish the anthors of those outrages or to prevent their recur rence. No American citizen can now visi Mexico on lawful business, without imminent danger to his person and property .-There is no adequate protection to either; and in this respect our treaty with that republie is almost a dead letter.

trymen, and advised th ican citizen refused to pay the contribution, to satisfy the amount. Not content with this, the government proceeded still further, and issued a decree banishing him from the country. Our minister immediately notified them that if this decree should be carried into execution he would feel it to be his duty to adopt "the most decided measures that belong to the powers and obligations of the representative office." Notwithstanding this warning the banishment was enforced, and Me Forsyth promptly announced to the government the suspension of the political relations of his legation with them, until the pleasure of his own government should be ascertained.

This government did not regard the contribution imposed by the decree of the 15th May last to be in strictness a "forced loan," and as such prohibited by the 10th article of the treaty of 1826 between Great Britain and Mexico, to the benefits of which American citizens are entitled by treaty; yet the imposition of the contribution upon foreigners was considered an unjust and oppressive measure. Besides, internal factions in other parts of the republic were at the same time evying similar exactions upon the property of our citizens, and interrupting their commerce. There had been an entire failure on the part of our minister, to secure redress to the wrongs which our citizens had endured, notwithstanding his persevering efforts. And from the temper manifested by the Mexican government, he had repeatedly assured us that no favorable change could be expected, until the United States should "give striking evidence of their will and power to protect their citizens," and that "severe chastening is the only earthly remedy for our grievences" From this statement of facts, i have been worse than idle, to direct Mr. For syth to retrace his steps and resume diplomatic relations with that government; and

for accepting a pecuniary equivalent for this his withdrawal of the legation from the city of Mexico.

Abundant cause now undoubtedly exists. for a resort to hostilities against the govern and the large appropriation which may be ment still holding possession of the capital, required to effect the purpose, render it ex- Should they succeed in subduing the constipedient, before making another attempt to tutional forces, all reasonable hope will then fenew the negotiation, that I should lay the have expired of a peaceful settlement of our

f Louisi na from France, and by that recommended to Congress to grant the neof Mr. Polk in view of the acquisition of territory from Mexico. I refer the whole subject to Congress, and commend it to their careful consideration.

1 repeat the recommendation made in my

1 repeat the recommendation made in my

repeated by my immediate predecessor in December, 1853. I entertain no doubt that dition of affairs along our southwestern bounindemnity is fairly due to these claimants dary, which demands immediate action. under our treaty with Spain of the 27th Oc- In that remote region, where there are but tober, 1795; and whilst demanding justice few white inhabitants, large bands of hostile we ought to do justice. An appropriation and predatory Indians roam promiscuously promoptly made for this purpose, could not over the Mexican States of Chihuahua and Sonora, and our adjoining Territories. The Gor position in relation to the independent local governments of these States are periectly helpless, and are kept in a state of contributions of the property have not States south of us on this continent, and es- stant alarm by the Indians. They have not pecially those within the limits of North the power, if they possessed the will, even merica, is of a peculiar character. The to restrain lawless Mexicans from passing northern boundary of Mexico is coincident the border and committing depredations on with our own southern boundary from ocean our remote settlers. A state of anarchy and to ocean; and we must necessarily feel a violence prevails throughout that distant from deep interest in all that concerns the well- tier. The laws are a dead letter, and life and eing and the fate of so near a neighbor - property are wholly insecure. For this reason the settlement of Arizona is arrested, all its trials, enjo | peace and prosperity un- southern border, sufficient for their own proder a free and stable government. We have tection and that of the United States mail never hitherto interfered, directly or indi-passing to and from California. Well found States in preventing the transit from being ed apprehensions are now entertained, that obstructed or closed by lawless violence, and never hitherto interfered, directly or indi- passing to and from California. Well found duty which we owe to ourselves, to protect the Indians, and wandering Mexicans equaltile interference of any other power. Our geographical position, our direct interest in possessions. This passes very near to the tled policy in regard to the North American Mexican boundary, throughout the whole continent, render this an indispensable duty. length of Arizona. I can imagine no possi-ble remedy for these evils, and no mode of volution, almost ever since it achieved its restoring law and order on that remote and independence. One military leader atter unsettled front er, but for the government of another has usurped the government in rapid the United States to assume a temporary protectorate over the northern portions of Chihuahua and Sonora, and to establish milianaught almost as soon as they were pro- ry posts within the same-and this I earnestly recommend to Congress. This protection may be withdrawn, as soon as local governments shall be established in these mexican States, capable of performing their duties to the United States, restraining the lawless and preserving peace along the bor-

> I do not doubt that this measure will be viewed in a friendly spirit by the government and people of Chihuahua and Sonora, as it will prove equally effectual for the protect tion of their citizens on that remote an less frontier, as for citizens of the United

And in this connexion, permit me to recall your attention to the condition of Arizona. The population of that Territory, numbering, as is alleged, more than ten thousand souls, are practically without a government, without laws, and without any regular administration of justice, and murders and other crimes are committed with impunity. This this fine country, blessed with a productive state of things calls loudly for redress; and I, toil and a benign climate, has been reduced therefore repeat my recommendation for the establishment of a territorial government

over Arizona. The political condition of the narrow isthmus of Central America through which transit routes pass, between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, presents a subject of deep interest to all commercial -nations. It is over these transits, that a large proportion of the trade and travel between the European and Asiatic continents, is destined to pass. To the United States these routes are of incalculable importance, as a means of communication between their Atlantic and Pacific posessions. The latter now extend throughout eventeen degrees of latitude on the Pacific coast, embracing the important State of Calfornia and the flourishing Territories of Oregon and Washington. All commercial naunnoticed. Remonstrances against tions, therefore, have a deep and direct interest, that these communications shall be renered secure from interruption. If an arm of the sea, connecting the two oceans, penetrated through Nicaragua and Costa Rica it could not be pretended that these States would have the right to arrest or retard its avigation, to the injury of other nations,-The transit by land over this parrow isthmus, occupies nearly the same position. It is a highway in which they themselves have little interest, when compared with the vast interests of the rest of the world. Whilst their rights of sovereignty ought to be respected, it is the duty of other nations to require, that this important passage shall not be interrupted, by the civil wars and revolutionary This state of affairs was brought to a crisis outbreaks, which have so frequently occurrin May last, by the promulgation of a decree ed in that region. The stake is too imporlevying a contribution pro rata upon all the tant, to be left at the mercy of rival compacapital in the republic, between certain specified amounts, whether held by Mexicans or with Nicaragua. The commerce of other foreigners. Mr. Forsyth, regarding this de- nations is not to stand still and await the adcree in the light of a "forced loan," formally justment of such petty controversies. The protested against its application to his counem not to pay the more than this, and they will not be satisfied contribution, but to suffer it to be forcibly with less. They would not, if they could exacted. Acting upon this advice, an Amer- derive any advantage from the Nicaragua transit, not common to the rest of the world. and his property was seized by armed men Its neutrality and protection, for the common use of all nations, is their only object. They have no objection that Nicaragua shall de mand and receive a fair compensation, from the companies and individuals who may traverse the route; but they insist that it shall never hereafter be closed, by an arbitrary ecree of that government. If disputes arise between it and those with whom they may have entered into contracts, these must be adjusted by some fair tribunal provided for the purpose, and the route must not be closed pending the controversy. This is our whole

> other nations. All these difficulties might be avoided if. onsistently with the good faith of Nicaragua, the use of this transit could be thrown open to general competition; providing at the ame time for the payment of a reasonable rate to the Nicaraguan government, on pas-sengers and freight.

policy, and it cannot fail to be acceptable to

In August, 1852, the Accessory Transit Company made its first interoceanic trip over the Nicaraguan route, and continued in cossful operation, with great advantage to the it was closed, and the grant to this company, as well as its charter, were summarily and President Rivas. Previous to this date, however, in 1854, serious disputes concerning the settlement of their accounts had arisen between the company and the government, threatening the interruption of the route at any moment. These the United States in vain endeavored to compose. It would be useless to narrate the various proceedings which took place between the parties, up till the time when the transit was discontinued. Suffice it to say that, since February, 1856, it has remained closed, greatly to the prejudice of citizens of the United States. that time the competition has ceased between it was, therefore, deemed proper to sanction

ifornia.

A treaty was signed on the 16th day of November, 1857, by the Secretary of State and minister of Nicaragua, under the stipulations of which the use and protection of the transit route would have been secured, not only to the United States, but equally to all other nations. How and on what pretexts this treaty has failed to receive the ratification of the Nicaraguan government, will ap pear by the papers herewith communicated from the State Department. The principal bjection seems to have been, to the provisi thorizing the United States to employ force to keep the route open, in case Nicaragua should fail to perform her duty in this respect. From the feebleness of that republic, frequent changes of government, and its constant internal dissensions, this had besentially necessary not only for the securiv of the route, but for the safety of Amerian citizens passing and repassing to and from our Pacific possessions. Were such a stipulation embraced in a treaty between the United States and Nicaragua, the knowledge of this fact would of itself most probably prevent hostile parties from committing aggres-sions on the route, and render our actual interference for its protection unnecessary.

The executive government of this country,

the direct authority of Congress, except in cure their final adjustment. resisting and repelling hostile attacks. It

in protecting the lives and property of Amertablished between our Atlantic and Pacific withdrawn the moment the danger shall have passed away. Without such a provision, our citizens will be constantly exposed to interruption in their progress, and to lawless

violence.

A similar necesity exists for the passage of such an act, for the protection of the Pana-

ma and Tehuantenee routes. In reference to the Panama route, the Unied States, by their existing treaty with New Granada, expressly guarantee the neutrality of the Isthmus, "with the view that the free ransit from the one to the other sea may not be interrupted or embarrassed in any future time while this treaty exists."

In regard to the Tehuantepec route, which has been recently opened under the most fa-vorable auspices, our treaty with Mexico of the 30th December, 1853, secures to the citizens of the United States a right of transit over it for their persons and merchandise, and stipulates that neither government shall "interpose any obstacle" thereto. It also conedes to the United States the "right to trans ort across the Isthmus, in closed bags, the mails of the United States not intended for distribution along the line of the communication ; also, the effects of the United States government and its citizens which may be inided for transit, and not for distribution on the Isthmus, free of custom-house or other charges by the Mexican government."

These treaty stipulations with New Grana-da and Mexico, in addition to the considerations applicable to the Nicaragua route, seem to require legislation for the

rying them into effect. The injuries which have been inflicted upon our citizens in Costa Rica and Nicaragua, during the last two or three years, have reecived the prompt attention of this govern-ment. Some of these injuries were of the most aggravated character. The transaction at Virgin Bay in April, 1856, when a company of unarmed Americans, who were in no way connected with any belligerent conduct or party, were fired upon by the troops of Costa Rica, and numbers of them killed and wounded, was brought to the knowledge of longress by my predecessor soon after its ocurrence, and was also presented to the government of Costa Rica, for that immediate inrestigation and redress which the nature of the case demanded. A similar course was pursued with reference to other outrages in hese countries, some of which were hardly ess aggravated in their character than th transaction at Virgin Bay. At the time, however, when our present minister to Nicaragua was appointed, in December, 1857, no redres had been obtained for any of these wrongs and no reply even had been received to the demands which had been made by this government upon that of Costa Rica, more than a year before. Our minister was instructed therefore, to lose no time in expressing to those governments the deep regret with which the President had witnessed this inattention to the just claims of the United States, and in lemanding their prompt and satisfactory adustment. Unless this demand shall be comdied with at an early day, it will only remain or this government to adopt such other measures as may be necessary, in order to obtain for itself that justice which it has in vain attempted to secure by peaceful means, from governments of Nicaragua and Costa Ri-While it has shown, and will continue to show, the most sincere regard for the rights and honor of these republies, it cannot permit this regard to be met by an utter neglect, on their part, of what is due to the government and citizens of the United States.

Against New Granada we have long-standing causes of complaint, arising out of the untisfied claims of our citizens upon that re public: and to these have been more recently added the outrages committed upon our citizens at Panama in April, 1856. A treaty for the adjustment of these difficulties, was concluded by the Secretary of State and the minister of New Granada, in September, 1857, which contained just and acceptable provisions for that purpose. This treaty was transmitted to Bogota, and was ratified by the government of New Granada, but with certain a-mendments. It was not, however, returned I respectfully renew the recommendation, in The es to this city until after the close of the last session of the Senate. It will be immediately transmitted to that body for their advice and consent; and should this be obtained, it will remove all our existing causes of complaint against New Granada on the subject of claims.

Questions have arisen between the two govrnments' as to the right of New Granada to levy a tonnage duty upon the vessels of the knew in advance, that a suspension of specie ed expenditures for that year, commencing United States in its ports of the Isthmus, and payments would inevitably produce their civil on the 1st of July, 1859, of \$4,075,848-89. to levy a passenger tax upon our citizens ar-riving in that country, whether with a design on the mail of the United States transported

unreasonable amount has been exacted from those of an agricultural nature, are such as our citizens for their passage to and from Cal-ifornia. to invite extensive mutual exchanges. A large quantity of American flour is consumed in

The executive government of this country, its intercourse with foreign nations, is limited to the employment of diplomacy alone.

When this fails, it can proceed no further.—

A renewed and earnest, and I trust a success

On the 2nd of June last, Congress passed ries of Nicaragua, even to prevent the destruction of the transit, and protect the lives and property of our own citizens on their passage. It is true, that on a sudden emergency of this character, the President would direct any armed force in the vicinity to march to their relief; but in doing this he would act upon his own responsibility.

Under these circumstances, I carnestly recommend to Courges, the pressure of an act.

In compliance with these enactments, 1 have appointed a commissioner, who has proceeded to Paraguay, with full powers and instructions to settle these differences in an amicable and peaceful manner, if this is practicable. His experience and discretion ustify the hope, that he may prove successful in convincing the Paraguayan govern-ment, that it is due both to honor and jus-tice, that they should voluntarily and promptly make atonement for the wrongs which they have committed against the United States, and indemnify our injured citizens whom they have forcibly despoiled of their property.

Should our commissioner prove unsuccess ful, after a sincere and earnest effort, to accomplish the object of his mission, then no alternative will remain, but the employment of force to obtain "just satisfaction" from Paraguay. In view of this contingency, the Secretary of the Navy, under my direction, has fitted out and despatched a naval force, to rendezvous near Buenos Ayres, which, it believed, will prove sufficient for the occasion. It is my earnest desire, however, that it may not be found necessary to resort to this

When Congress met in December last, the business of the country had just been crushed, by one of those periodical revulsions, which are the inevitable consequence of our unsound and extravagant system of bank credits and inflated currency. With all the elements of national wealth in abundance, our manufactures were suspended, our useful public and private enterprises were arrested, and thousands of laborers were deprived of employment and reduced to want. Universtress prevailed among the commercial. manufacturing, and mechanical classes. This revulsion was felt the mere severely in the United States, because similar causes had produced the like deplorable effects throughout the commercial nations of Europe. All were experiencing sad reverses at the same moment. Our manufactures everywhere snffered severely, not because of the recent reduction in the tariff of duties on imports, but because there was no demand at any price for their productions. The people were obliged to restrict themselves, in their pur chases, to articles of prime necessity. the general prostration of business, the iron manufacturers in different States probably suffered more than any other class, and much destitution was the inevitable consequence, among the great number of workmen who had been employed in this useful branch of our industry. There could be no supply where there was no demand. To present at example, there could be no demand for railroad iron, after our magnificent system of railroads, extending its benefits to every portion of the Union, had been brought to a dead pause. The same consequences have resulted from similar causes to many other 316 10. branches of useful manufactures. It is self-evident that where there is no ability to purhase manufactured articles, these cannot be sold, and consequently must cease to be pro-

No government, and especially a governrevulsion. The whole commercial world this catastrophe. The same ruinous consequences would have followed in the United The c higher standard. The tariff of 1857 had no

Such a law would mitigate, though it might traint upon their banking business, if they

But the effects of the revulsion are now

Consequences.

In connexion with this subject, it is proper Brazil; whilst more than treble the amount in value of Brazilian coffee is consumed in value of Brazilian coffee is consumed in the United States. Whilst this is the case, a heavy duty has been levied, until very recently, upon the importation of American flour into Brazil. Tam gratified, however, to be able to inform you that in September last this has been reduced from \$1.32 to about forty-nine cents per barrel, and the duties on other articles of our production have been diminished in nearly the same proportion.

I regret to state that the government of Brazil still continues to levy an export duty of about 11 per cent. on coffee, notwithstand-Brazil; whilst more than treble the amount to refer to our financial condition. The same

under instructions, will reiterate his efforts to would be greatly impaired by having con- penses of the government, ought to admon- to be; and mail stages, with passengers, now have this export duty removed; and it is hoped that the enlightened government of the Emperor will adopt this wise, just, and equal policy. In that event, there is good reason to believe that the commerce between the two countries will greatly increase, much to the appropriations necessary to carry them into effect, ought to be government, ought to admonpt the pass and repass regularly, twice ineach week, by a common wagon-roude between Saw to the practice of rigid economy. The outre policy to increase our revenue so as to continue to borrow. Besides, it may be practicable, and the appropriations necessary to earry them into effect, ought to be disbursed under the into effect, ought to be disbursed under them into effect, ought to be disbursed under them into effect, ought to be given and repass regularly, twice ineach week, by a common wagon-roude between Saw to the practice of rigid economy. The both advantage of both.

The claims of our citizens against the govtent, increase the confidence of the manufaction of the construction of the manufaction of the strictest accountability. Enlightened with the refusal to print money for the construction of the manufaction of the man ernment of Brazil are not, in the aggregate, turing interests, and give a fresh impulse to appropriate money for constitutional purpo- road, except that derived from the war-making power of these rest our reviving business. To this, surely no ses, essential to the defence, progress, and ing power of the constitution, there are imperson will object.

ed the opinion, that sound policy requires this

| jects designated by law. |
| Comparisons between the annual expendied the opinion, that sound policy requires this should be done by specific duties, in cases to would have no authority to enter the territories of Nieuragua, even to prevent the destruction of the transit, and protect the lives as, in his judgment, may be necessary and usually sold by weight or by measure, and

it, when prices are high and business prosperous, the duties rise in amount when he least omy. The estimates of the Trensury, War,

erage value of any imported article for a se-ries of years: and, instead of subjecting it to an ad valorem duty at a certain rate per ny, to ascertain whether the expenses in all centum, to substitute in its place an equiva-

ent specific duty. By such an arrangement the consumer would not be injured. It is true, he might have to pay a little more duty on a given article in one year; but if so, he would pay a

these would counterbalance each other, and amount to the same thing, so far as his interest is concerned. This inconvenience would be trifling, when contrasted with the additional security thus afforded against frauds upon ten small steamers of light draught, for the trict of South Carolina. They were first the revenue, in which every consumer is directly interested.

1858, including the treasury notes authorized million two hundred and seventy-three housand eight hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty-nine cents, (\$70,273,869 59,) which amount, with the balance of seventeen million seven hundred and ten thousand one seven cents (\$17,710,114 27) remaining in the treasury at the commencement of the year, made an aggregate for the service of rear of eighty-seven million nine hundred and eighty-three thousand nine hundred and eighty-three dollars and eighty-six cents. \$87,983,983 86).

The public expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, amounted to eighty-one million five hundred and eightyfive thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and seventy-six cents, (\$81,585,667-76) of which nine million six hundred and eighty-four thousand five hundred and thirtyseven dollars and ninety-nine cents (89,684,537-99) were applied to the payment of the public debt, and the redemption of treasury the treasury on July 1, 1858, being the commencement of the present fiscal year, \$6,398,-

The receipts into the treasury, during the quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing the 1st July, 1858, including one half of the loan of \$20,000,000, with the premium upon it, authorized by the act of 14th June. 1858, were \$35,230,879 46, and the estimated ment of such limited powers as that of the receipts for the remaining three:quarters to United States, could have prevented the late the 30th June, 1859, from ordinary sources, are \$38,500,000, making, with the seemed for years to have been rushing to before stated, an aggregate of \$70,129,

The expenditures during the first quarter States, whether the duties upon foreign im- of the present fiscal year, were \$21,708,ports had remained as they were under the tariff of 1846, or had been raised to a much plied to the payment of the public debt and the redemption of treasury notes and the inagency in the result. The general causes ex-isting throughout the world, could not have during the remaining three-quarters, to 30th been controlled by the legislation of any par- June, 1859, are \$52,357,698 48, making an ticular country.

The periodical revulsions which have exof expenditures beyond the estimated receipts
of expenditures beyond the estimated receipts existed in our past history, must continue to into the treasury from ordinary sources, durreturn at intervals, so long as our present ing the fiscal year to the 30th June, 1859, of unbounded system of bank credits shall pre- \$3,936,701 43. Extraordinary means are vail. They will, however, probably be the placed by law within the command of the less severe in future : because it is not to be Secretary of the Treasury, by the re-issue of expected, at least for many years to come, treasury notes redeemed, and by negotiating hat the commercial nations of Europe, with the balance of the loan authorized by the act whose interests our own are so materially in- of 14th June, 1858, to the extent of \$11,000,volved, will expose themselves to similar cal- 000, which, if realized during the present fisamities. But this subject was treated so cal year, will leave a balance in the treasury, much at large in my last annual message on the 1st day of July, 1859, of \$7,003,

The estimated receipts during the next fisfavor of the passage of a uniform bankrupt cal year ending 30th June, 1860, are \$62,000,-law, applicable to banking institutions. This 000, which, with the above estimated balance cal year ending 30th June, 1860, are \$62,000,is all the direct power over the subject which of \$7,063,293 57, make an aggregate for the believe the federal government possesses. 298 57. The estimated expenditures during not prevent, the evil. The instinct of self- the next fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1860, preservation might produce a wholesome re- are \$73,139,147 46, which leave a deficit of estimated means compared with the estimat-

In addition to this sum, the Postmastergeneral will require from the treasury, for the public, until the 18th February, 1856, when to remain there or to pass from ocean to slowly but surely passing away. The ener-service of the Post Office Department, \$3, ocean by the transit route; and also a tax up- gy and enterprise of our citizens, with our 838,728, as explained in the report of the Seunbounded resources, will, within the period cretary of the Treasury, which will increase as were submarrily and on the mail of the United States transported over the Panama railroad. The government of over the Panama railroad. The government of New Granada has been informed, that the ever, in 1854, serious disputes concerning the United States would consider the collection of under resources, will, which will be estimated deficit on the 30th June, 1860, to \$7,914,576 89. To provide for the payever, in 1854, serious disputes concerning the United States would consider the collection of under resources, will, which will be estimated deficit on the 30th June, 1860, to \$7,914,576 89. To provide for the payever, in 1854, serious disputes concerning the united States would consider the collection of under resources, will, which will be estimated deficit on the 30th June, 1860, to \$7,914,576 89. To provide for the payever, in 1854, serious disputes concerning the united States would consider the collection of under resources, will, which will be estimated deficit on the 30th June, 1860, to \$7,914,576 89. To provide for the payever, in 1854, serious disputes concerning the united States would consider the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the states of the stimated deficit on the 30th June, 1860, to \$7,914,576 89. To provide for the payer of the collection of the col either of these taxes, as an act in violation of terest is very low. Confidence is gradually be increased by such appropriations as may the treaty between the two countries, and as reviving, and so soon as it is discovered that be made by Congress, not estimated for in the such would be resisted by the United States. this capital can be profitably employed in report of the Treasury Department, as well At the same time, we are prepared to discuss these questions in a spirit of amity and jussing time, and with a sincere desire to adjust them in a satisfactory manner. A negotiation for that purpose has already been commenced.—

No effort has recently been made to collect these values are to the profit to the property will again smile throughout the that purpose has already been commenced.—
No effort has recently been made to collect these values are to the profit to the treasury Department, as well as to provide for the gradual redemption, from year to year, of the outstanding treasury report of the Treasury Department, as well as to provide for the gradual redemption, from year to year, of the outstanding treasury report of this government to exercise the power of construction of the present target and manufacturing enterprises, as to provide for the gradual redemption, from year to year, of the outstanding treasury report of the Treasury Department, as well as to provide for the gradual redemption, from year to year, of the outstanding treasure to exercise the power of construction of the present target and manufacturing enterprises, as to provide for the gradual redemption, from year to year, of the outstanding treasure to exercise the power of construction of the present target and manufacturing enterprises, as to provide for the gradual redemption, from year to year, of the outstanding treasure to exercise the power of construction of the present target and manufacturing enterprises, as to provide for the gradual redemption, from year to year, of the outstanding treasure to exercise the power of construction of the present target and the provide for the gradual redempt these taxes, nor is any anticipated under present circumstances.

This can only be made to collect that I concur in the opinion expressed in his ance on the part of the federal officials could based upon an allowance of one hundred and report—that the public debt should not be fifty dollars for each individual, and as there With the empire of Brazil our relations are tures come into competition with our own, increased by an additional loan, and would

The public debt of the 1st July, 1858, the commencement of the present fiscal year, was

In regard to the mode of assessing and collecting duties under a strictly revenue tar-

ture at the present time and what it was ten or twenty years ago, are altogether fallacious. The rapid increase of our country in extent and population renders a corresponding inamount required for the old. questions, then, are, have these objects been prices fall, and he is struggling against adversity, the duties are diminished in the same proportion, greatly to his injury.

Neither would there be danger that a high-

the departments can be still further reduced:

I transmit herewith the reports made to me Interior, and of the Postmaster General. little less in another, and in a series of years | They each contain valuable information and important recommendations, to which I invited States navy, arrived at Charleston on vite the attention of Congress.

United States navy, arrived at Charleston on the 27th August, 1858; when the negroes,

In my last annual message I took occasion ectly interested.

I have thrown out these suggestions as the dation, by authorizing the construction of tained there until the 19th September, when the report of the Secretary of the Treasuthe report of the Secretary of the Treasu-The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will explain in detail the operations of that department of the government. The that department of the government. The receipts into the treasury from all sources felicient manner the persons and property of prohibiting the slave trade." Under the 21 during the fiscal year ending the 30th June, American citizens on the high seas and for- section of this act, the President is "authoreign countries, as well as in guarding more ized to make such regulations and arrange effectually our own coasts. I accordingly ments as he may deem expedient, for the safe recommend the passage of an act for this keeping, support, and removal beyond the

in regard to the disposition of the public do- be delivered to the marshal of the district hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty- main, the pension and bounty-land system, into which they are brought; "and to apthe policy towards the Indians, and the point a proper person or persons residing up of the serious consideration of Congress.

policy of the government to render this a vessels." elf-sustaining department; and if this can-

departments and officers of the government sufferings and the fate which would certainly the transportation of free matter.'

The cause of these large deficits is mainly attributable to the increased expense of trans- December, 1819, at the first session after the porting the mails. In 1852 the sum paid for act was passed, announced to Congress what, this service was but a fraction over \$4,250,000. in his opinion, was its true construction. He Since that year it has annually increased, believed it to be his duty under it, to follow until in 1858 it has reached more than \$8,-250,000; and for the service of 1859, it is es-vision for them there, until they should be

can be made to approach or to equal its expenditure, only by means of the legislation of Congress. In applying any remedy, care that they might, "should it be deemed advisshould be taken that the people shall not be able, amend the same before further proceeddeprived of the advantages, which they are ings are had under it." Nothing was done fairly entitled to enjoy from the Post Office by Congress to explain the net, and Mr. Mon-Department. The principal remedies recom- roe proceeded to carry it into execution acmended to the consideration of Congress by cording to his own interpretation. This, ther the Post Master General, are, to restore the became the practical construction. When former rates of postage upon single letters to the Africans from on board the Echo were five cents; to substitute for the franking pri-vilege the delivery to those now entitled to came my duty to consider what disposition pondence, and to direct the department, in For many reasons, it was expedient to remove making contracts for the transportation of the them from that locality as speedily as possi mail, to confine itself to the payment of the ble. Athough the conduct of the at sum necessary for this single purpose, with- and citizens of Charleston, in giving counteout requiring it to be transported in post- nance to the execution of the law, was juscoaches or carriages of any particular des- what might have been expected from their cription. Under the present system, the ex- high character, and a prolonged continuance such vehicles as will accommodate passeng-ers. This will be done without pay from the ty to its inhabitants. Where to send them,

nsideration of Congress.

reflection have but served to confirm me in a copy of which is herewith transmitted, unthe truth and justice of the observations which I made on this subject in my last annual message, to which I beg leave respective these Africans in Liberia from the active these Africans and furnish them

of jobbing and corruption, which no vigil- aggregate of forty-five thousand dollars was done by the keen eye and active and careful has been considerable mortality among them

absolute prohibition, can prevent these evil the necessary provision for meeting these lia- fore, to be committed to companies incorporated by the States, or other agencies whose pecuniary interests would be directly involved. Congress might then assist them in the

Brazil still continues to levy an export duty of appropriations made by law."

Symmetric appropriations made by law."

Symmetr the United States. This is a heavy charge the ordinary expenses of the government.—

upon the consumers of coffee in our country,

as we purchase half of the entiresurplus crop of that article raised in Brazil. Our minister of the first year, and this source, at least for the first year, and this of the tariff, to meet even the ordinary expenses of the public debt, and the opinion of many, could not be surmount.—

The rapid increase of the public debt, and the opinion of many, could not be surmount.—

the opinion of many, could not be surmount.—

The rapid increase of the public debt, and the opinion of many, could not be surmount.—

the opinion of many could not be surmount.—

the opinion of the o

Whilst disclaiming all authority to appro prosperity of the republic, but in taking care portant collateral considerations urging us to undertake the work as speedily as possi-

The first and most momentous of these is, that such a road would be a powerful bone

crease in expenditure, to some extent, unavoidable. This is constantly creating new With the eastern front of our republic objects of expenditure, and augmenting the stretching along the Atlantic, and the western The true front along the Pacific, if all the parts should be united by a safe, easy, and rapid commu unnecessarily multiplied? or, has the amount expended upon any one of them been largery large proportion of the trade both of es for the success of that republic, and have indulged the hope that it might at last, after of inhabitants should extend all along its tions as they may deem proper, to employ President deem it proper to make such an the land and naval forces of the United appointment.

To the land and naval forces of the United appointment.

The land and naval forces of the United appointment in the land and naval forces of the United appointment. advantages to which he is fairly entitled under a revenue tariff. The present system is a sliding scale to his disadvantage. Under it, when prices are high and business prospetic when he is a specific possessions and the second which has gained possession of the world proves that the lation which has gained possession of the world proves that the lation which has gained possession of the world proves that the lation which has gained possession of the world proves that the lation which has gained possession of the world proves that the lation which has gained possession of the world proves that the lation which has gained possession of the world proves that the lation which has gained possession of the world proves that the lation which has gained possession of the with has gained possession of the world proves that the lation which has gained possession of the world proves that the lation which has gained possession of the world proves that the lation which has gained possession of the world proves that the lation which has gained possession of the world proves that the lation which has gained possession of the world proves that the lation which has gained possession of the world proves that the lation which has gained possession of the world proves that the lation which has gained possession of the world proves that the lation which has gained possession of the world proves that the lation which has gained possession of the world proves that the lation which has gained possession of the world proves that the lation which has gained possession which has always become wall which has gained possession which has always become wall which has gained possession which has always become wall which h rous, the duties rise in amount when he least requires their aid. On the contrary, when Navy, and Interior Departments, have each this fruitful field. To reap the rich harvest, it is an indispensible prerequisite that we shall first have a railroad to convey and cirarise, it is not anticipated that a deficiency culate its products throughout every portion Neither would there be danger that a higher rate of duty than that intended by Congress could be levied in the form of specific ment is placed in a peculiar position, different not be impeded by the frosts or snows of winduties. It would be easy to ascessain the av- from the other departments; and to this I ter, nor by the tropical heats of summer. would attract to itself much of the travel and trade of all nations passing between Europe and Asia.
On the 21st of August last, Lieutenant J.

and I promise them all the aid in my power in pursuing the investigation.

I transmit herewith the reports made to me

N. Maffit, of the United States Brig Dolphin, captured the slaver "Echo," (formerly the Putnam of New Orleans,) near Kay Verde, by the Secretaries of War, of the Navy, of on the coast of Cuba, with more than 300 African negroes on board: The prize, under the command of Lientenant Brad purpose of increasing the efficiency of the placed in Castle Pinkney, and afterwards in limits of the United States, of all such ne-The suggestions contained in the report of the Secretary of the Interior, especially those tured by vessels of the United States, as may endment of our patent laws, are worthy on the coast of Africa, as agent or agents for receiving the negroes, mulattoes, or persons The Post Office Department occupies a po- of color, delivered from on board vessels sition which is different from that of the oth- seized in the prosecution of the slave trade er departments. For many years it was the by commanders of the United States armed

A doubt immediately arose as to the true not now be accomplished, in the present con- construction of this act. It is quite clear from dition of the country, we bught to make as its terms that the President was authorized near an approach to it as may be practica- to provide "for the safe-keeping, support, and removal" of these negroes up till the time of The Postmaster General is placed in a most | their delivery to the agent on the coast of embarrassing position by the existing laws. Africa; but no express provision was made He is obliged to carry these into effect. He for their protection and support after they had no other alternative. He finds, however, reached the place of their destination. Still, that this cannot be done without heavy de- an agent was to be appointed to receive them mands upon the treasury over and above what in Africa; and it could not have been supposis received for postage; and these have been ed that Congress intended he should desert progressively increasing from year to year, them at the moment they were received, and until they amounted for the last fiscal year, turn them loose on that inhospitoble coast to ending on the 30th June, 1858, to more than s4,500,000; whilst it is estimated that for the victims of the slave trade. Had this been the present fiscal year they will amount to the intention of Congress, the employment of \$6,290,000. These sums are exclusive of the an agent to receive them, who is required to annual appropriation of \$7,000,000 for "com- reside on the coast, was unnecessary, and pensation for the mail service performed for they might have been landed by our vessels the two houses of Congress and the other anywhere in Africa, and left exposed to the await them.

Mr. Monroe, in his special message of 17th

imated that it will amount to more than able to provide for themselves. In communi cating this interpretation of the act to Con-The receipts of the Post Office Department gress, he stated that some doubt had been enjoy it, of postage stamps for their corres- ought to be made of them under the law .ense to the government is greatly increased, of three hundred Africans in the immediate requiring that the mail shall be carried in vicinity of that city, could not have failed to department, over all roads where the travel was the question. There was no por will remunerate the contractors. These recommendations deserve the grave removed with any regard to humanity, except to Liberia. Under these circums I would again call your attention to the agreement was entered into with the Colonionstruction of a Pacific railroad. Time and zation Society on the 7th of September last, fully to refer.

It is freely admitted that it would be inexduring the period of one year thereafter, with the rival routes of Panama and Nicaragua, of the most friendly character. The produce disastrons results to our therefore strongly urge upon Congress the supervision of individual and private interest, and may be more before they reach Africa, and, in consequence thereof, an unjust and tions of the two countries, and especially domestic manufactures. No tariff, short of duty of making, at their present session.

it, to make mount, as und pear just and fixed until we s ber which may

ciety. It was also d no circumstano called upon for The agents of dable desire to government, the They assured n lation, they wo sum of one hun individual in co and they would sponsibility. better armingen government itse undertook the t much greater. priation applies

not advance and I therefore reco carry it into effe Other capture and probably wi ces; and I carno may amend the March 3, 1819, from the ambig ed, and render t in executing its I recommend local interests of

departments of fail to feel a dec is heightened by peaceful and or inhabitants. I cannot conc ngreeable duty by affording me close of their la tion of all the b val. This char gress, has prove It exerted a ben-action of legisla general approba bled Congress t and deliberation tatives of this gr risions foreign t ful constitution me warmly and cedent establish to their proceed

WASHINGTON

IREDE EUGENE EDITORS STATESVILLE, Persons desire Can do so at

Master's receipt

get lost. Gold

stuck to the insi

wax or a wafer. More Banking a Bank, locate ope the Resou Carolina, and of the Western There is no que the State are mo a larger amount lutely necessary t prosperity of Nor purposes of com Rail Roads, and pfactures, and a Improvement sy presents, the pres al was, perhaps all the purposes

with other, publi State, requires a ing medium, by and for which con which, should be equitably as it i The Bunks n were, most of the ration, located in they would be th he towns upon

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Since the intro ing various port would dictate, t ollow them in usefulness might dividendo enlargo their business, v necessary to secu ing facilities over trade would cent large quantities, poiley, provided i nuch more desi good Road has t lo a centre, desti

Western North olina Rail Road phase of affairs in State, and bas re are absolutely! in sources of our see of densely popul business to the R Statesville, an to the line of the the market Town ies, provided, o ing facilities to pu country, which d fatther on in was

for the want of n where the farme And this will be Legislature char this Town, or a the large bulk of portion of the Sta which the State um of the freigh lest to our own R must be very lar built at so much trains EMPTT OF one view of the s cultural, Manufac portant, intereste It was also distinctly agreed, that, under no circumstances, shall this government be called upon for any additional expenses.

The agents of the society manifested a langovernment, throughout the transaction .-They assured me that, after a careful calculation, they would be required to expend the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars on each individual in complying with the agreement, and they would have nothing left to remunerate them for their care, trouble, and responsibility. At all events, I could make no better arrangement, and there was no other alternative. During the period when the government itself, through its own agents, undertook the task of providing for captured negroes in Africa, the cost per head was very

much greater.

There—having been no outstanding appropriation applicable to this purpose, I could of advance any money on the agreement,-I therefore recommend that an appropriation may be made, of the amount necessary

carry it into effect.

Other captures of a similar character may, and probably will, be made by our naval forces; and I carnestly recommed, that Congres may amend the second section of the act of March 3, 1819, so as to free its construction from the ambiguity which has so long exist-ed, and render the duty of the President plain

I recommend to your favorable regard, the Greensboro', N. C. local interests of the District of Columbia. As the residence of Congress and the executive departments of the government, we cannot fail to feel a deep concern in its welfare. This is heightened by the high character and the peaceful and orderly conduct of its resident

I cannot conclude without performing the agreeable duty of expressing my gratification that Congress so kindly responded to the recommendation of my last annual message, by affording me sufficient time before the close of their late session, for the examination of all the bills presented to me for approval. This change in the practice of Congress, has proved to be a wholesome reform. It exerted a beneficial influence on the transaction of legislative business, and elicited the general approbation of the country. It ena bled Congress to adjourn with that dignity and deliberation so becoming to the represencrowded into general appropriation bills pro-visions foreign to their mature, and of doubt-ful constitutionality and expediency. Let me warmly and strongly commend this pre-cedent established by themselves, as a guide to their proceeding during the present ses

JAMES BUCHANAN. Washington City, December 6, 1858.

IREDELL EXPRESS. EUGENE B. DRAKE & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

STATESVILLE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17.

Persons desirous to Remit us Money, Can do so at our risk, by taking the Pos Master's receipt to exhibit in case the mone get lost. Gold dollars, when sent, should be stuck to the inside of the sheet with sealing wax or a wafer. Post stamps will be taken.

..... a Bank, located in Statesville, to devel- the day appointed, and a thorough organization ope the Resources of this portion of M. effected. Associations of the kind are produc. Carolina, and to increase the Eusiness tive of much good, in advancing the prosperity close of another year, you will see what a of the Western N. C. Rail Road.

a larger amount of Eanking Capital is absolutely necessary to more completely develope the prosperity of North Carolina generally, by aids other reading matter, which some might prefer of them, will feel better pleased with them our columns as to preclude the usual variety of selves, if, while acting the part of Santa other reading matter, which some might prefer of them, will feel better pleased with them selves, if, while acting the part of Santa other reading matter, which some might prefer other reading matter, which some might prefer of them, will feel better pleased with them selves, if, while acting the part of Santa other reading matter, which some might prefer other reading matter, which some might prefer of them, will feel better pleased with them selves, if, while acting the part of Santa other reading matter, which some might prefer other reading matter is likely to revive the right-of selves. purposes of commerce, securing business to her a year however, Rail Roads, and benefitting Agriculture, manufactures, and a variety of other important iq- | Freservation of the Dead. terests. Before the State enlarged her Internal | The process patented by M. Fulcony, a French Improvement system in the ratio which it now chemist, for embalming and preserving dead presents, the present amount of Banking capi- bodies, though it has for several years been in settle up for the year, unless you fork over tal was, perhaps, sufficiently great to subserve use in some of the principal cities on the contiall the purposes of trade, and no more was re nent, has but recently been introduced here; start upon the cash principle. - Salish. Ban. quired. But as new outlets and demands al- and even yet it is little known, if at all, beyond ways crave additional supplies, so the increas- the limits of the medical profession. It is ing number and miles of Rail Road, together probable, however, that the highly successful with other, public and private, interests in the result of an experiment which took place a few State, requires an enlargement of the circulat- days ago at the Grosvenor School of Medicine ing medium, by which values are measured, will not only establish its efficiency among the and for which commodities are exchanged; and medical authorities of London, but will lead to ties of wheat were a shade higher. which, should be distributed over the State as its general use throughout the country. The equitably us it is possible, in justice to all sec- preparations of M. Falcony are of two kinds-

The Bunks now in existence in the State decay for an indefinite period, and the other a were, most of them, at the time of their inaugu- powder, designed to prevent decomposition for a ration, located in places where it was thought considerable time or to arrest active putrefaction they would be the most beneficial, generally in | if it have already commerced. Both processes the towas upon navigable rivers and the sea- were subjected to an examination a few days ports, and at the State Capital. Only a few ago, but it was to the latter, as being of greatsmall institutions were established in the inte- er imporance and utility than the other, rior, of limited capital.

Since the introduction of Rail roads penetrat- ject of the experiment was the body of a man ing various portions of the State, good policy who had died of crysipelas on the 21st Sept'r. would dictate, that Banking facilities should It was taken to the school on the 24th in an tollow them in suitable localities, that their advanced state of putrefaction, the head and usefulness might be more extended, and their face being greatly swollen and discolored. The dividends enlarged to the State, by increasing trunk was also much decayed, and it was protheir business, which monied facilities are so nounced by Dr. Halford, the lecturer on anatonecessary to secure. A distribution of Bank- my, to be totally unfit fer dissection. On the ing facilities over the State at points where following day, the 25th, M. Falcony commenc. The Clayton Bulwer Treaty. trade would centre, and freights aggregate in ed his operations, which were conducted in the large quantities, would be sanctioned by sound presence of several gentlemen of considerable poilcy, provided no Railroad lead thereto, and professional science. He covered the bottom of much more desirable is it in a case where a the coffin with powder to the depth of about fairs, requesting the President to take such steps

of densely populated Counties; and to secure odor. A hand, in which a small quantity of Shaw, Vance and Winslow, of N. C. voted in business to the Road, AT THIS POINT.

is in line, is taken off to benefit other Roads, in which the State has little, if any, interest. The those innumerable cotagious diseases which reoum of the freight which will each year thus be sult from minsmata emitted from dead bodies in lost to our own Road until a remedy is applied certain cases ; secondly, by preserving the rem- Randolph County Fair. must be very large, and the Road which was aims of deceased persons for the inspection of A. The Fifth annual Fair for the county of built at so much cost to the State, run its freight trains EMPTY or nearly so! But this is only thirdly by subserving the purpose of justice in one view of the subject. Our extensive Agri- eases of suspected poisoning. He did not pre- number of articles on exhibition was very cultural, Manufacturing, and various other im tend, he said, to have brought this department

fixed until we shall ascertain the actual numto exhibit their enterprize and win success by prudence and perseverence. There is no more New Music. important locality in the State for Legislative the resources of a vast extent of country which, " Come into the garden, Maud." until recently, was land-locked and bu: little known except in name-but which is one of the Carolina City Times.

fairest and most productive portions of our State. We hope that, when the present Legislature ital and apportion it out, they will give due Chapin & Co. Price, \$2 a year in advance, consideration to the necessities and claims of this portion of North Carolina, and assign a Bank The Iredell "Express" of some sort, to be located in Statesville as a cen

North Carolina Planter

For December, was received last week, containing the customary amount of excellent sug.

The Educational Journal

seen in to-day's paper, and a long document it is. " Express." It treats on a number of subjects, foreign and domestic, of much interest to the country, and should be read and examined by men of all parties. We would much prefer that the Message occupied less space in our paper.

To Honorable Z. B. Vance we are indebted for a copy of the Congressional Daily Globe, But we much regret that language will fail us, which will furnish all debates to the end of the

To Hon. A. K. Simonton, for the Treasurer's Report made to the Legislature

To the Citizens of Iredell County.

A meeting of the Citizens of the County, was called through the Iredell Express, to take place on the 13th of November last, for the purpose of forming an Agricultural Society. which failed for the want of the requisite numb. er in attendance, to wit - ten-required by the as many other good papers as they can afford to State to form an Agricultural Society, capable pay for. of drawing upon the Treasurer of the State, for the sum of fifty dollars, assigned to each county upon the condition that a like sur , be subscribed by the Society.

Disposed to believe, that our Citizens are not averse to the forming and keeping up a Society from which so much good may result, I shall take the liberty to suggest, Statesville as the gery, just step up like men, and, on Christ place, and Saturday, the 8th of January next, the time, say at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon, for organising an Agricultural Society for this county.

A. FARMER.

Farmer" to organise a County Agricultural the two dollars whenever you read the paper, Society will find favor with all our farmers and whether you shall have subscribed or not. More Banking Capital-Importance of mechanics. Let there be a large attendance on There is no question upon which all parties in Counties, and Corporations.

one, a fluid, intended to preserve the body from that attention was chiefly directed. The sub-

good Road has been built chiefly by the State, three inches; on this the body was placed, and to a centre, destined, with the aid of proper fa- then covered over with the powder, mixed with cilities to become one of the chief Yowns in sawdust as a vehicle. In about ten minutes none of the offensive smell remained, and when The construction of the Western North Car- the body was uncovered yesterday, after the olina Rail Road has materially changed the lapse of between three and four weeks, it was be laid upon the table. This motion was negaphase of affairs in this important section of the found to be in the same condition as when it tived, yeas 90, nays 93 The opposition to the State, and has revealed that Banking facilities was put in the hands of M. Falcony. The administration generally voted to lay on the table are absolutely indispensible to develope the re- powder had arrested the putrefaction, and none and the Democratic members generally against sources of our section, comprehending a number of those present were sensible of any unpleasant laying on the table. Messrs. Ruffie, Scales, the fluid intended for a permanent preservation the negative-Statesville, as will be perceived on reference of the dead had been injected some weeks, was to the line of the W. N. C. Rail Road, would be also produced. The skin still remained white, Uncertainty of the Mails - Farmers' the market Town of a half dozen or more coun- and no smell was emitted, although the hand ties, provided, our merchants possessed Bank- had been placed in water and subjected to othing facilities to purchase the produce of the back- er conditions favorable to decomposition. Dr. faither on in wagons to other markets, and all cossful results of his experiments, which proved this place, who had remitted bills on that infor the want of monied facilities to stop it here, that his inventions were of the highest value, where the farmers would be pleased to sell .- and might be made extremely beneficial in a san-And this will be the case until remedied by the itary point of view. M. Falcony delivered a Legislature chartering a Bank to be secated in short address in French, in which he referred to to hand. We presume, by this, that the this Town, or a Branch of one. As it now is, the cordial reception he had met with in Eng. Farmers' Bank still continues to redeem its the large bulk of the produce grown in this land, and expatiated upon the advantages which portion of the State and north of us to the Virg. his discovery was calculated to confer on man-

We have received from the publisher, Mr. munificence than this part of the old Common- Eug. Boner, No. 722 Washington st., Boston, wealth, nor any having stronger claims, per- two pieces of beautiful Music, for which we dable desire to conform to the wishes of the haps, upon the attention of the General Assembly for Banking facilities, to sid in developing ing : " My heart is sad for thee, Anna," and

Such is the title of a new paper to be com

menced about the first week in January, at the shall undertake to regulate the Banking cap- place from which the name is derived, by A. B.

Comes to us very much enlarged, and we learn the next number will appear in an entirely new dress; that is, it will be printed on new type .-We hope the enterprizing editor and proprietor, who does so much to entertain his readers, will be maintained as he deserves to be, and that he gestions to farmers. Price one dollar a year, will attain a position of more distinguished usefulness each succeeding year and retain the respect and confidence of all whose good will is Has been received for the current month, is published expressly for their benefit, and we and is one of the best numbers yet issued; the cordially express the wish that there may be, of bills and resolutions have been inolder the Journal grows, the better it becomes. and speedily, too, such an expression of the pop- troduced, and many of them voted Two dollars a year, address the Editor, at ular regard, as will make its editor inexpressibly happy-and we don't care if this expression makes such an impression upon his mind that he cannot impressively express his thanks for To Hen. A. M. Scales for a copy of the the impressive manner in which the friends of President's Message to Congress. It will be the "Express" express their approbation of the vote of 30 to 15. The bill has been

> The above" tribute of respect" is expressed for the "Express" by the friendly editors of the Wadesboro' Angus, expressly for the Irdell Express, than whom no one can express a betlumns of a newpaper or otherwise expressed .- ed in the Senate, by a vote of 25 to 18. to express our impressive feelings for the expressed triendship which is so impressively expressed in the "Express" article of the Argus'.

> Having recovered composure we would say to those who may not already be acquainted with the fact, if any so ignorant, that the Argus is one of the best papers published in the south,that the Argus is published in Wadesboro', N. C., and no where else-the subscription price is \$2, payable in advance ; and every body ought to patronize both the Argus and the Express and concerning rivers of Cherokee apply

THE IREDELL EXPRESS IS NOW full grow and dressed up as nice as a belie at a ball. Now, ye liberal-hearted bipeds of Iredell and all the country round, who would patronize hard-working industry, devoted to your service, and who would season the cream of De mocracy with the pepper of Know-Nothing ism, tempering both with the oil of Whigmas day, pay the ADVANCE TWO, for each of A. FARMER. every body reads the paper. It is a debt of We hope that the suggestion of " A honor, and you are honorably bound to pay Be liberal-be just-plank up. Encourage our hearts with your patronage, and streng-then our hands with the dimes needful to defray our heavy expenses, and before the of sections wherever they have been inaugurats | well-supported press can do for the country. ed, or they would not be continued, by States, We have in our minds eye at least one hundred friends, well-wishers, who are not now subscribers to the Ranger, but who should the happy thought fortunately occur i g her citizens with facilities for the needful looking into ; this can happen but once or twice and, in some way, each communicate two dollars to us .- Try it, friends, and then, when you are enjoying Christmas with an approving conscience, just mentally contemplate the happiness of the Banner man! and you who are in arrears—what do you think about the matter? How are we to pay our rents and Come, square up, friends, and give us a fair

Latest from Europe.

The dates from Europe are to the 25th of Nov. Political news unimportant. Gotton was dull, but firm and generally unchanged. Breadstuffs also dall, with the exception that the finer quali-

Subscription to the Western Extension. We learn that the people of McDowell county have voted at the polls, by a majority of 211, to subscribe \$50,000 to this rail road.

The Money Ready.

The interest due the first of January on the bands of the State of North Carolina, is already on deposite at the Bank of the Republic in the city of New York.

.....

The Grand Lodge of A. Y. Masons was in ession at Raleigh last week. Alfred Martin, of Wilmington, was re-elected Grand Master .-H. C. Lucas of Fayetteville was re-elected G'd Senior Warden, and Daniel Coleman of Con cord Grand Junior Warden.

On Tuesday last, in the House of Represents atives, the joint resolution reported during the last session, from the Committee on Foreign Afas may be in his judgment best calculated to eff. ect a speedy abrogation of the Clayton Bulwer until 1845. His sermons and writings Treaty, in relation to Central America, came un for consideration.

Mr. Ritchie of Pa., moved that the resolution

We have seen a letter, which was written by R. F. Overman, Cashier of the Farmers' stitution to the Cashier for redemption, in other money, stating that the letter had failed to reach its destination, and that other funds would be remitted when the letter came notes with the issue of other banks. W notice that a meeting of the Directors is ad vertised to be held in Raleigh, in January. for the purpose of concerting arrangement

to raise the credit of the institution.

large, and a great many premiums wer portant, interests, require additional facilities of chemical science to perfection; what he had ensuing year, John Pope, Esq., was chosen

it, to make such a deduction from the amount, as under the circumstances may appear just and reasonable. This cannot be fixed until we shall ascertain the actual number of the such as a wakened his wild echoes among our hills and valies. This is an age of progress, ought to avail ourselves of the advantages that hills and valies. This is an age of progress, ought to avail ourselves of the advantages that a subscription was taken up to purchase a subscription was taken up to purchase. A subscription was taken up to purchase a site for the Fair Grounds, to be enclosed, and \$200 obtained, with an assurance that \$500 would be furnished, if required. We congratulate Randolph for the importance that her citizens attach to agriculture and the me-

Interesting Report.

The Report of the President of the W. N. C. Rail Road, made to Gov. Bragg, shows that 25 miles of this Road, from Salisbury to Statesville, was built for \$20,687 less than the estimated cost—these 25 miles costing \$499,-154. The President states that the whole Road to Morganton is under contract, and will be finished within 23 miles of that place by 1st November next, and to that town by 1st January, 1861. The Road has been located from Morganton to the base of the Blue Ridge, and it is estimated that the mountain can be bored through with a tunnel only half a mile long.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF N. CAROLINA.

The finished business in this body has not yet proceeded to any great BLUE FISH AND MULLETS, worth retaining. The fact is, the "Express" extent, nor will until after the Christmas Holidays. Quite a large number down. The Coal Field Rail Road bill with a provision for the State to endorse the bonds of the Company for \$600,000 was lost in the Senate, by a called up again and is now before the Legislature, asking the State's endorse ment for \$400,000. Its fate is uncertain, although we hope it will pass .-The "Danville Connection" as it is ter sentiment, whether expressed through the co- generally known, has also been reject-

The following are the enrolled bills, (passed both Houses and are Laws:) A bill to provide for procuring evidence against Faro dealers, &c. A bill to prohibit betting on elections. A resolution concerning the Revised Code. A resolution approving the Naval Commission to Deep River. A bill to protect wild fowl in the waters of Currituck. A bill to make act of 1840 to Notla River. A bill to extend time for registering grants, deeds, &c. A bill to extend the corporate limits of Statesville. A bill to amend the act changing time of holding county courts of Chowan.

Election of Supreme Court Judge.

Hon. Thomas Ruffin, of Alamance county, was this week elected by the Legislature to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench, occasioned by the death of Judge Nash. After the first balloting in the two Houses, when several names were voted for, the other candidates were dropped, and the election of Judge-Ruffin made unanimous. It is believed he will accept.

Boarding an American Steamer. On the arrival of the steamer Wash-

ington at San Juan, on the 18th ult., she was boarded by British officers from the steamers Leopard and Valand Great Britain. The Washington was compelled by the Nicaraguan authorities, instigated by the British, to return with her passengers to New York. Sir Wm. Gore Ousley was on board the Valorous. The U.S. frigate Savannah, and sloop of war Jamestown, were in port at the time, and one of them had previously inquired into the character of the passengers by the Washington. The intelligence of the affair has created great excitement at Washington City .- Raleigh

The "Salisbury Bank."

Register.

We have been favored with a copy of the bill introduced into the Commons by Mr. Fleming, chartering the "Salisbury Bank." This bank is imperatively demanded by the extent of the business of the place, which, exclusive of the thousand and one small operations, is estimated at not less than \$1,286,500. The bill before us so carefully guards every interest that its passage through the Legislature will be hailed by our citizens with much gratification. It ought to pass, and I am now prepared to issue CERTIFICATES we believe it will .- Salisbury Ban-

The Rev. H. U. Onderdonk, formerly Episcopal bishop of the diocese of Pennsylvania, died in Philadelphia Notice. on Monday. He acted as assistant bishop of that diocese from 1827 to I will expose to 1836, and as bishop from that period evinced abilities of a very high order. Within the last few weeks he has delivered sermons which were considered remarkable efforts. He was a brother of Bishop Benj. T. Onderdonk, of

The Marion (Va.) Visitor says that t is supposed that Wilburn Waters, the mountain hermit described by an All who have not paid will please call and Abingdon paper recently,) was killed a few days ago in that county, by an immense bear, with which he had met in deadly conflict. He has not been heard from for fourteen days.

The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg Express says "Mr. Clemens continues to improve. It is probable that he will be able to leave for Washington by the 1st of January .-He will save his wounded limb, though it is apprehended that it may be shortened somewhat."

The inhabitants of Dacotah, in anticipation of receiving a territorial organization from Congress this winter, have elected W. W. Kingsbury as a delegate to Congress.

The sun is shining once more.

Notice.

We have Land, Wagons, Horses, Mules, Buggies, Carriages, Shingles, &c., &c., WHICH WE WISH TO SELL.

Also, We have a great many unsettled Accounts and Notes,

Which we wish to be closed by CASH, otherwise, SOON, or they will be found in the hands of an officer for collection. FEIMSTER & FEIMSTER.

Last and final Notice.

A LL persons indebted to us, either by note or book account, will please call and pay up during the month of January. STOCKTON & MORRISON.

Something Good.

Of the best quality, for sale. In large seamless sacks, cheap for cash. J. W. STOCKTON.

> Notice. ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

Having taken out Letters of Administration the estate of PETER RUFTY, deceased, all persons indebted to the estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them in proper ime, or be barred by this notice.

On Tuesday, the 28th Dec., 1858, will'sell, at the late residence of PETER RUFTY, dec'd, 8 miles east of Taylors-ville, at PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder, all the Personal Property belonging to his estate, consisting in part of One Negro Boy, one Mule, Buggy and Harness, 1 One-horse Wagon, Cattle and Hogs, 1 set Dentist's Tools, new, and other Materials,

The entire STOCK of GOODS on hand, consisting of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Gro-

Plantation and Carpenters' Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture,

ceries, Liquors, and other articles not named. l'ERMS:-Six months credit; note and ap-

proved security required.

The sale will continue until all is sold.

A. G. M. INTOSH,

December 7th, 1858. Admin'r.

The highest cash price will be paid for 100 dozen Eggs,

Between now and the Christmas Holidays

S. J. RICKERT.

Printing Press Materials FOR SALE CHEAP.

Having supplied our office with a new Press and Types, we offer for sale, the Press and Types on which the "Asheboro' Bullein" was printed, having no further use for them. They would be sold low, and would be very suitable for issuing a medium sheet. E. B. DRAKE & SON. Dec. 17, 1858, 3-tf

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

BOOK and JOB PRINTING, Executed with neatness and despatch, and on moderate terms,

AT THE TREDELL EXPRESS OFFICE.

Attention, Public!

KOOPMAN & PHELPS.

ARE NOW Selling off,

AT AND BELOW COST, nd all those wishing bargains had better call IMMEDIATELY, as their stock undoubtedly will be sold off by the 1st day of January next, to close the concern Dec. 10, 1858.

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.

OF STOCK. R. F. SIMONTON, Office W. N. C. R.,

Statesville, Dec. 8, 1858.

PUBLIC HIRE. On the 29th instant, at my house,

8 or 10 NEGROES. among the number are two good cooks, one plough-boy, and three little girls of suita-ble size for nurses.

J. R. B. ADAMS,

Oak Forest, N. C., 2-3w PAY YOUR PREACHER.

pay the money that was due on the 1st day of July last.

J. W. STOCKTON.

Notice.

On Saturday, the 1st day of January next, the COURT HOUSE in STATESVILLE,

I WILL SELL One NEGRO WOMAN named Margaret, and Child, and a BOY named Isom, belonging to the Estate of Alexander Beard, deceased.

vear. Terms made known on day of sale and hire.

M. F. FREELAND, Dec. 10, 1858. 2-3w Admin'r.

North Carolina Mechanics' SNOW CAMP

Machine Shop

Foundry.

ALAMANCE COUNTY, N. C. THE Proprietors of this establishment would inform their friends and the publie generally, that they are still manufactur-

FROM TWO TO SIX HORSE POWER Wheat Threshing Machines,

With Wrought or Cast Iron Cylinders, of all sizes, either portable or stationery. The latest improved Wrought Cylinders, the teeth being inserted through the bar, square with the tap on the inside, which obviates all difficulty in reversing the teeth, when Pork per lb., 6 a 6 1-2 " unpl'd 160 one side gets worn. These machines will suit the wants of every farmer.

We still manufacture Factory Gear, Circular Saws, Grist and Sa Mill Irons of every description, Cutting Ma-chines of differentkinds and sizes, Corn Shel-lers, Smut Machines; all kinds of Casting and Machine work made to order, at short no

A good supply of material on hand, and the work done by experienced workmen, and under the supervision of the proprietors, who are practical mechanics. Having hadm any Wheat 0.55 a 0.00 P.Brandy 1.00 a years experience, they do not hesitate to say that no effort will be spared on their part to

give general satisfaction.

Send in your orders for those celebrated
Machines, that you may be furnished in good time for this season.

Any thing in our line will be delivered or the N. C. Railroad at Graham's, marked as

Terms reasonable, to suit the times. All orders for work, or letters on business addressed to S. Dixon, Davidson & Co., Snow Camp, Alamance County, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

SOLOMON DIXON. CALEB DIXON, BERRY DAVIDSON, P. S. BENBOW,

Proprietors. E. B. DRAKE & SON. Dec. 10, 1858. Agents, Statesville, N. C.

Notice.

I WANT TO HIRE, for one year, good, trusty, NEGRO MAN. R. F. SIMONTON. Dec. 10, 1858.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, POR THE RAPID CURE OF

Colds, Coughs, and Honrseness. BRIMPIELD, MASS., 20th Dec., 1885. Dr. J. C. Aven: I do not hesitate to sa Dn. J. C. Aven: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your Guerray Pecrorat. He constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints. EBEN KNIGHT, M. D.

A. B. MORTLEY, Esq., of Utica.

complaints. EBEN KNIGHT, M. D.

A.B. MORTLEY, Esq., of Utrca, N. Y., writes: "I have used your Pectoral myself and in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should sooner pay twenty-five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.
Symnarizin, Miss., Feb. 7, 1856.
Back I will cheerfully certify your Peterse
it the very possess for the cure of whooping
ough, croup, and the chest diseases of children. We of
our fraternity in the South appreciate your skill, and
ourmend your medicine to our people.

HIRAM CONKLIN, M. D.

AMOS LEE, Esq., Mowrener, I.a., writes, 3d Jan., 1856:
"I had a tedious Influenza, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your Peteoral by the advice of our clergyman. The first done relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we esteem you, Ductor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend."

Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis.

Mar Mascherz, Pa., Feb. 4, 1856.

Sn: Your Cherry Pectoral is performing marvellous eures in this section. It has relicred several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years.

HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.

hast forty years. HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.

A. A. RAMSEY, M. D., ALBION, MONROE CO., IOWA,
writes, Sept. 6, 1855: "During my practice of many years
I have found nothing equal to your Cherry Peterul for
giving case and relief to consumptive patients, or curing
such as are curable." We might add volumes of evidence, but the most con-vincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its

vincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon trial.

Consumption.

Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach; but even to those the Cherry Rectoral affords relief and comfort.

Astron Hoves, New Yong Cryr, March 5, 1886.

Docton Aten, Lowill: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you what your Cherry Pretoral has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Concumption, from which no aid we could procure gave her much relief. She was steadily fulling, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill; for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet as strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well.

Yours with gratitude and regard,

ORLANDO SHELBY, or Shellyville.

Consumptives, do not despair till you have tried Ayen's

Consumptives, do not despair till you have tried AYEN'S CHERNY PECTORAL. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cures all around us bespeak the high merits of its virtues.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Aver's Cathartic Pills

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these Pills have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are asfe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass bellef were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent elergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering follow-men.

The Agent below named is uleased to furnish gratte my.

afflicted, suffering follow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my
American Almanac, containing directions for their use and
certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:

Different Complaints, Rhammatism, Dropsy. certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—
Costiveness. Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutaneous Diseases which requires an evacuant medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Bilinderss, Neuragia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYLA's PILLS, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass. Page 25 Crs. per Box. Five Boxes ros \$ 1. SOLD BY

Haviland, Stevenson & Co., Charles ton, O. A. Bradley, Wilmington, M. A. Sen the same time and place, I will offer to ton, O. A. Bradley, Wilmington, M. A. San the LOWEST BIDDER, a BOY named as a charge to the Estate. will also HIRE the balance of the NE-GROES belonging to the Estate for one and Druggists and dealers in Medicine, every, where. For sale by

H. W. AYER, Statesville May 1 1858.

STATESVILLE MARKET, [CORRECTED WEEKLT.] By J. F. Alexander & Co.

10 a 125 Lard, Bacon, 43 a 53 Molasses Beef. 50 . 62 221 a 25 Nails, Beeswax. 00 a 50 15 a 18 Peas, Butter. 14 a 161 Rags, Coffee . 2,50 0.00 Candles Tallow, 25 Salt, Adamantine, 30 a 35 Sugar. 12 a 14 50 a 55 Losf. 18 20 Corn. Chickens. 10 a 12 Tallow. 10 a 125 Eggs, dozen, 0 a 10 Wheat, Feathers, 35 a 40 Linsey Flour, 4 00 a 4 25 Rice, Flaxseed, a 1 00 Dry-Hides 12c, Green05

FA YETTEVILLE MARKET.

12 a 12} | MOLASSES_ FLOUR-Cuba 30 a 31 Family 5 37 a 5 50 N.Orleans 45 a 50 Super. 525 a 0 00 | SALT-Fine 5 00 a 0 00 Liv,sack 1 50 a 00 Scratched 4 75 a 0 00 | FLAXSEED-

Oats 45 a 0 50 Apple do 70 a 00 Peas 0 75 a 0 90 Whisky 50 a 55 0 90 a 1 00 | WOOL- 18 a 1 LARD- 13 a 14 !

Wheat 0 55 a 0 00 ! P.Brandy 1 00 a 00

CHARLOTTE MARKET: Hog round, 11 a 12 Molasses com 40 a 45 Corn, pr bus 50 a 58 "8 House 60 a 70 Meal, pr bus 50 a 55 Sugar, Brown, 9 a 12 Oats, pr bus 45 a 50 Salt, Sack 160 a 165 Flour, 100 lbs.\$ 2 a 40 Peas. pr bus 00 a 55 " " Bbl. 450 Beef, on hoof 5 . 0 Wheat, pr bus 85 a100 Potatoes, Irish 50 0 62 Feathers, pr lb 33 a37 Yarn, bale 100 110 Lard, pr 1b 10 a 11 Whiskey, N C, 40 45 Wool washed 27 a 28 Brandy, apple 75 1 00

" unwashed 23 a 00 " Peach 1 a 150 SALISBURY MARKET.

FLOUR--BACON-0a00 Per 100 lbs\$2 00a2 25 Sides 9 a 12 per bbl \$1 50a4 75 Hog round Feathers BEEF-5a5 , Lord per 1b 10a18 Per Ib MOLASSES-BUTTER-15a18 Sugar House Per Ib 22a23 Common Beeswax N. O. Syrup Beans SUGAR-COFFEE-12al4 Loaf 9.13 15a16 Brown Laguira Salt per sack ! 90a2 25 17923 Java 20a22 | Oats CANDLES-Pork per lb Peas, per bush 24a30 Adamantine 40a50 POTATOES -Sperm 17a20 Irish 75 al 00 Tallow CORN-Wheat

Apples Unwashed

55a70

50 125

Per bush

Meal

CHINA, GLASS, & CROCKERY, China Hall,

WOOL-

Washed

Whisky. West. 60a65

CHARLOTTE, N. C. JUST RECEIVED, a very large and handsome assortment of China, Ten and Din-ner Sets; also, China Jewel Boxes, Card Receivers, Candlesticks, Toilet Bottles, Vases, Mottoed Mugs, Cups and Saucers, &c., &c.

GLASS WARE, In every variety, Cut or Pressed. ruit, Cake, Preserve and Jelly Stands; Sugars, Creamers, Goblets, Tumblers, Decanters, Bohemian Toilet Bottles, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

WHITE, GRANITE, & COMMON WARE. A very large assortment of the best quality of Ironstone Ware: also, common White and Blue Edge Ware; Painted Tea-cups and Sausers, at 25 cts.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE. hurns, Buckets, Rolling-pins, Steak-mauls, Butter-paddles, Knife Boxes and Baskets Market, Clothes, School, and Key Baskets; Table Mats and Bread Trays. SILVER-PLATED & BRITANIA WARE,

Extra fine Silver-plated Castors ; Cut Bottles : Britannia Castors; Chafing Dishes; Buckwheat-cake Dishes; Table and Tea Spoons; Knives and Forks; Carvers : Britannia Tea Setts; Pitchers; Tum-

blers: Mugs; Molasses Cans; Britan-Plate Covers ; Coffee Mills & Cocoa Dippers; Butter Knives; Sugar Spoons; Tea Bells; Egg Friers and Codlege, with 3 minute glasses; Brass and Britannia Candlesticks; Snuffer Waiters; Tea

Trays; Knife Cleaners; Egg and Mustard Spoons, &c.
The public, and especially the ladies, are requested to call and examine our Stock, as we feel confident that it is superior to anything of the kind ever before opened in this

Charlotte, Dec. 10, 1858. 2-6w Dissolution of Copartnership.

The firm of REESE & STIREWALT was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are once more carnestly requested to come forward and make payment. Settlements can be made with either of us until the 15th of January, 1859; after that time our notes and accounts will be found in the hands of an officer for collection.

H. B. REESE, V. STIREWALT. 2-tf CONCORD FEMALE COLLEGE,

STATESVILLE, N. C. The Fall Session of this Institution closed the 30th November. The number of students in attendance during the past scholastic year

was 110. The next Term will commence on the First Wednesday in January next, No deduction will be made for loss of time less than three weeks at the beginning of the Session, and none for less than two weeks

after the time of entrance, Dec. 10, 1858. 2-4t BLANKS

Of all kinds, for sale at this Office.

Wonderful Phenomenon. - We chronicled on Tuesday the killing of an elephant, recently escaped from a A Benevolent Institution established by menagerie. We regret to learn that before he was killed he did great damage, and utterly ruined one planter in Hiuds county, Passing through his plantation, the huge beast came across two stacks of fodder. One of the stacks he devoured instantly, while he hoisted the other on his trunk, and bearing it before him, as a shield for to miniter in every possible way to the relief of him marched on in solitary grandeur. the afflicted and the health of the public at large. He soon reached a point where the It is the duty of the Directors, at such times, to negroes of the plantation were taking their dinner, when the unusual sight which met their eyes so frightened them that they all turned white !-When their fear subsided, finding that they were all white men and women, they deliberately walked off, and left the owner of the plantation without a solitary darkey.

This remarkable phenomenon may seem rather strange to the incredulous, but if any one doubts the truth of our statements, a highly respectable gentleman of this city is fully prepared to substantiate it in every particular. We have often heard of persons' hair being instantly turned from sudden and overpowering fear, but do not remember before to have heard of an African's skin turning white from the same cause. While we sincerely sympathise with the owner of the negroes in his severe loss, we carnestly hope that this remarkable case will be thoroughly investigated by Philosophers.—Vicksburg True Southron.

Land and Negroes.

On the First day of January next, The Land belonging to the minor heirs of Dr. J. M. MOORE will be rented, and the Negroes hired, for one year. JOS. W. STOCKTON,

Dec. 7, 1858.—2-3w Ag't for the Guard'n.

Notice.

THE NEGROES belonging to the estate of JAMES W. EMMONS, deceased, will be HIRED in the town of STATESVILLE, on the Fast day of January next, for one year. Terms of hiring made known on day. JNO. DAVIDSON, Dec. 6, 1858. 2-3w

B. B. HOPKINS, ROBT. BULL, THOS.W. ATKINSON

HOPKINS, HULL & ATKINSON. 258 Baltimore Street, BALTIMORE.

We would respectfully invite the atten-

BRITISH, FRENCH & AMERICAN

DRY GOODS.

for FALL and WINTER use, which we are now opening. Encouraged by the patronage extended to our late firm of Hopkins, Hull & Co., we shall be prepared to offer superior inducements to cash or prompt buyers, both n the variety and extent of in cheap prices. We Solicit Orders

and those who entrust us with their Orders may rely on having them carefully attended to, and goods promptly dispatced.

Hopkins, Hull & Atkinson. BALTIMORE, 18th September, 1858.

JUST RECEIVED-

at the Book Store : Spurgeou's Sermons, 4 volumes 4

Presbyterian Psalmist; David's Psalms. (Rouse's Version ;) Methodist Hymns; Alexander on Acts ;

Port Folios and Writing Paper, &c. 47

Proclamation.

Know all Men, Women, and Children, by these Presents, That I, H W. AYER, of the Town of Statesville, County of Iredell, and State of North Carolina, have still a great Books, Fancy Articles, etc.,

which I am very anxious to sell out by the 1st of January, 1859, and as there is only one month to go on, if you will make your-selves visible at the BOOK STORE you shall have any or all of these articles at a lower price than you ever dreamed they could be bought for. If you have any thing at home, that you took away from my Store without leaving the money therefor, you can just call and pay for it now, and I will say no more about if. Given under my hand and seal the

Take Notice!

3d day of December, A. D. 1858.

These indebted to us, are requested to pay up as longer indulgence cannot be given, and ought not to be expected. One of our firm intends leaving the country in a short time, and those owing as must make their calculations to pay.

o. GILLESPIE & CO:

H. W. AYER. [L. S.]

Blum's Almanacs-For 1859. For sale at the BOOK STORE.

RAIL ROAD NOTICE!

TO

Country Merchants. New, Cheap, and Expeditions Route for

Freight for the Interior of N. C. MERCHANTS and others about purchas. leston, S. C., to Cheraw, the advantages of a CHEAP and EXPEDITIOUS Route from he Seaboard has been opened to them. All freight consigned to the care of the Agent of the North Eastern Rail Road will

be forwarded FREE OF COMISSION. No charge will be made for Storage at Cheraw. All goods will be taken care of in the Company's Warehouse until sent for.

A schedule of charges for transportation of freight will be found at the Post Office.

S. S. SOLOMONS. Of all kinds, for sale at this Office. Eng'r and Sup't.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION

PHILADELPHIA pecial Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, af. flicted with Virulent and

Epidemic Diseases.

N times of Epidemies, it is the objects of this Institution to establish Hospitals, to provide Nurses, Physicians, Clothing, Food, Med. icines, &c., for the sick and destitute, to take charge of the orphans of deceased parents, and visit personally the infected districts, and to provide and execute means of relief. Numerous physicians, not acting members of the Association, usually enrol their names on its books, subject to be called upon to attend its hospitals, free of charge. In the absence of Epidemics, the your measure. Terms, modearte. Directors have authorized the Consulting Surgeon to give advice and medical aid to persons suffering under CHRONIC DISEASES of a virulent character, arising from abuse of the physical

powers, mal treatment, the effects of drugs, &c. Various REPORTS and TRACTS on the nature and treatment of Chronic Diseases, by the Consulting Surgeen, have been published for gratui tous distribution, and will be sent free of charge to the afflicted.

Address, for Reports or treatment, Dr. George R. CALHOUN, consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadels phia, Pa. By order of the Directors. GEO. FAIRCHILD, EZRA D. HEARTWELL, 45 Secretary. President

House & Lot for Sale

The subscriber offers for sale a House and Lot, in Statesville, near nets, Carpeting, Nails, Crockery, the Female College. The lot con- Paints, Oils, Leather, &c. provements have all been put up within the last three years, and in the yard there is a well of excellent water. Any person desirous of locating in this healty and thriving Town, can be accommodated with a dweling on cheap and reasonable terms.
Possession can be given at any time.

J. A. DAVIS. 44tf

WILSON & NEWHARD, WATCH-MAKERS

STATESVILLE, N. C. KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Watches and Jewelry of all

Clocks, Watches and Jeweiry of every sort, tion of buyers to the large and attractive repaired in the best manner and on the most

LIVERY STA-BLE.

August 28th, 1858.

STATESVILLE, N. C. We having obtained the connected with the Simonton House, take pleasure in informing travellers and the public generally, that we are prepared to hire horses and buggies, at reasonable rates. Persons wanting conveyance can be eccommodated at any time, and sent to any part of the country. We pride ourselves on keeping gentle and fast horses. Our Provender is of the best quality, and the quantity left to the appetite of the animal. All is under the management of the proprie-

tors, and no fear need be entertained, &c. BRINGLE & DAVIDSON. 33-tf

\$100 REWARD!

Absconded from the subscriber, on the 19th of July last, a negro man, called Isaac : He is feet 10 inches high, dark complexion, sear on one wrist from a burn (which, not recollected.) good teeth, face rather full, straight build, bold appearance, quick spoken, and weighs about 175 or 180 pounds, and 30 years old. Had on when he departed a pair of copperas coloredpants, and perhaps took other clothing from his faction. Call or send your orders. wife's house. He is very likely and may be considered a No. 1 negro.

I will give a reward of \$100 for his apprehension and delivery to me, or confinement in any lail, so that I can get him again. ADAM WEBBER. 10 miles north of Statesville, N. C.

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned are receiving their

Fall and Winter Stock of & OOD S-

Consisting in part of Black and Fancy SILKS, French and American Merinos, all col'rs Delaines, Palmetto Cashmeres,

Delaines; DeBaize, assorted colors Bleached and brown Domestic, at all prices;
Plain and striped Osnaburg for servants, Kerseys and Georgia Plains, Cloths and Cassimeres, Satinets of all kinds—Prints of all grades-Shawls and Cloaks, &c.

Byadere side stripe Cashmeres and

Negro Brogans,

Mens Shoes and Boots, Ladies and Childrens Shoes and Guiters, etc. A large stock of Hats, Caps, and

> Ready Made Clothing. -ALSO-

GROCERIES.

Hard Ware of all kinds; White Lead and Linseed Oil, Window Glass assorted sizes. 500lbs Baking Soda, Soaps, Perfumeries, Drugs and Dye Stuffs, Concentrated Lye for making Soap, Sole and upper Leather. All of which, were bought on favorable terms

requested to notice, that by the completion and will be sold at prices that cannot be beat of the North Eastern Rail Road from Char- in Western North Carolina. Give a look beand will be sold at prices that cannot be beat fore buying elsewhere. We charge nothing for

J. F. ALEXANDER & CO. Statesville, Oct 15, 1858. 46

We want 100 bushels good nice peeled dried Peaches, for which we will give \$3 50 for 40 pounds. J. F. A. & CO.

A large lot of the above named intruments, BLANKS

Dissolution.

To the Public generally, and to

COME NOW LET US REASON TOGETHER .-

comfort in the snows and rains of winter

than a good, strong, water-proof pair of BOOTS or SHOES? and don't you know

that Jenkins & Ayer put up that kind, more

for your accommodation than their own in-

terest? These things are well known to you;

and we know that it costs lots of money to

get up the right kind of Boots and Shoes.

and we know that a great many of you have

got these articles from us, and you can't say

they are paid for: now come up like clever

fellows and plank down the dust. We have

dinicg-room or office. Apply at the EXPRESS OFFICE.

4 years old; a two horse Wagon;

52.3t

HAMILTON CROUCH,

Approved Miller.

Liberty Hill, N. C.

Respectfully informs Mill Owners, that he is

vell initiated in the art of managing MILL MA-

CHINERY-such as steam or water Burn

Mills. Having had an experience of several

years in the Milling business he flatters himself

that, he is fully competent to give entire satis

such a miller, that they will address him at

📭 Valuable Land

FOR SALE.

On South Yadkin, seven miles North of the

town of Statesville, Iredell county, N. C. 1

also offer, my tract of 200 acres more

or less, formerly known as the lands of James

Baley, together with the elegant buildings such

as Dwellling Houses, Kitchen, Nogroe houses,

Barns, Shops, &c. I would say to those who

House & Lot for Sale

IN STATESVILLE.

The subscriber offers for sale, on accommo

dating terms, and very cheap, his House and

Lot in Statesville, lying directly north of, and

near the Female College. It is a neat cot-

tage, with kitchen, &c., and the lot contains 3 1.2 acres of ground. Price, \$600, and the

Negroes for Sales

1 will sell,

IN STATESVILE,

Three likely young Negroes,

Terms :- Six months credit, with interest.

Mullets.

A good Buggy and Harness,

Which can be bought very low for cash or

Salt.

Just received a large lot, cheap, for CASH.

Second Edition.

S. J. RICKERT,

J. F. ALEXANDER & Co.

Statesville, N. C.

Is now opening and offering the largest and finest Stock of

Confectionery and Fancy Goods

Ever offered in Statesville: also, a good assortment of JEWELRY, which he sells

in any quantity, from a quart to ten gallons.

75 bushels of good Apples, for sale at S. J, RICKERT'S.

the highest cash price will be paid S. J. RICKERT.

Dissolution.

Peanuts wanted.

REVISED AND ENLARGED.

Nov. 27, 1858 1tds

sale cheap.

good papel.

Dsc. 3, 1858.

Apples.

Dec 3, 1858.

W. TURNER,

Anministrator.

larger portion of the purchase on time.
T. H. HALYBURTON.

52tf

HAMILTON CROUCH,

Liberty Hill, N. c.

Liberty Hill, Iredell County, N. C.

Or to R C McCALLA, P A Enginee

Yours, respectfully, JENKINS & AYER.

payment-on the bottom of each.

Stove for Sale.

Dec. 3, 1858.

Road CO.

pov 26

those who are indebted to JEN-

The Copartnership heretofore existing un der the firm of Stockton & Morrison, is this day disselved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the late firm, wil make immediate payment. Ssitlements can

be made with either of us. JOS. W. STOCKTON. WM. H. MORRISON, Statesville, August 7th, '58.

Jenkins & Ayer,

Take pleasure in informing the public, that they are now ready to do any and all kinds of Work in the BOOT & SHOE line at their Shop in the basement of the " Simonton House. All work warranted. 'Dick' is one of their workmen, and everybody knows if he cannot make a " fit" 'raint no use in anybody else trying. Call and leave statesville Jan. 16.

NEW Mercantile Firm.

McNEELY & Young. WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bon-

tains two acres of ground, the im- Corner opposite Mansion Hotel, formerly occupied by M. Brown,

McNEELY & YOUNG, Salisbury, N. c. September 25th, 1858 43-3m



SALISBURY, N. C. THE attention of the inhabitants of Salisbury, and of the State of North Carolina, is most respectfully called to the opening by the undersigned, of a DRUG &

Medicine Store.

complete in the selections of Pure and Gen-uine Medicines, Chemicals, Drugs, Perfum-ery, Toilet articles, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils. Glass, Camphene, Burning Fluid; Grass and wish to purchase Land, that they would do well Garden Seeds, etc. And that with his ex- to call and view my possessions, before purchesperience of ten years, in the first class stores ing elsewhere. in the city of New York, and a strict attention to business, especially in the com-pounding of Physicians' prescriptions and Family Medicines, and at a reasonable scale of prices, to secure a share of Town

The same degree of neatness and dispatch shall be practiced, and as pure articles given, to all Orders by mail, from Physicians, amilies and Dealers, as by personal call. W. H. WYATT.

3-tf

Dr. W. S. TATE, Surgeon and Mechanical

Would respectfully inform those interested, that he has moved to his new Rooms on College Avenue, joining Messrs. Rees & Stirewalt where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may require his Professional services.

MARBLE.

THE subscribers are prepared to furnish to order anything in the line of Monuments. HEAD STONES, TOMB TABLES

or Furniture Marble, and warrant satis-TERMS-Cash on delivery. GRAY, BRYAN & Co.

Salisbury, N. C. SIMONTON

HOUSE

THE subscribers having become lessee

of this spacious New

HOTEL located near the public Square and Court-

House, in Statesville, respectfully announce that they are prepared to accommodate the traveling Public and all who may favor them with patronage, with entertainment equal to any first class Hotel in the Union. MRS. M. A. WREN & SON.

For Sale or Rent.

A Comfortable HOUSE on College very low for Cash. Avenue, opposite Mrs. Carlton's. Oysters. On the premises are a good Garden, Sta-bles, Well, Ice house, Kitchen, and Smoke house. Terms reasonable. Possession given Having accepted the Agency of one of the largest Fish and Oyster Houses in Portsthe 1st day of January, 1859. mouth, he is prepared to furnish Families Also, with good fresh Oysters, three times a week,

At Private Sale,

A neat set Parlor Furniture, Chairs, Ta bles, Beds, Bedsteads, a good Cooking Stove, Wash-stands, Carpets, Crockery, a good pine Book-case, Wardrobe, Bureau, Clock. and many other things too tedious to men-

A Negro Girl and Child for Sale. Wanted, 75 bushels of Peanuts for which The Girl is now a good cook, and washes and irons well.

R. C. McCALLA. Dec. 3, 1858. DR. Y. S. DEAN,

Will attend all Calls, both in Town and The firm of Watts, Douglas & Co. was dissolved on the 24th of August last, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the Country, Office on College Avenue, two doors west of the Printing Office. above firm, will please call and settle. Statesville, N. C. Oct 8th. 45 tf Land & Trust Deeds.

Wanted.

1000 Bushels Dried Apples, peeled 500 " Peaches, ditto. printed in superior style, on the best of paper, withblank enough to bound the Russan Empire. For sale at the Express Office.

500 " Peaches, ditto.
Highest market price given.
sep'r 11th. 41tf J. F. ALEXANDER & CO.

THE Book Store

KINS & AYER in particular. Still in the Lead-New Attraction In addition to the well assorted Stock of Don't fyou know that there is no greater Books, Stationery and Fancy Ar omfort in the snows and rains of winter ticles, to be found at AYER'S Book Store—

THE PUBLIC see specimens of AMBROTYPES, Mellaneotypes, Cameotypes, and various other Types, which for beauty, du-

rability, and finish, are unsurpassed. I have recently received full and ample instructions, under Mr. W. P. Hughes-and am now prepared to take any of the above style of Pictures, in as finished a manner, and at as low a figure, as anyother Artist in the coutry. Call not time to go and see you; but just call at the BOOK STORE, and you will find your and try me and if I fail to give satisfaction, no H. W. AYER, accounts, and room enough to write-Rec'd

MAKING.

J. W. Woodward A second-hand Stove for sale, suitable for Is still at his Old Stand, on Broad street, a few doors East of the Public Square, where he is prepared to do all Kinds of WORK

FOR SALE—A good formerly done at the Establishment. All repairing done on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner. Interest charged on Accounts after 12 months. Feb. 27.

Sheetings.

a one horse Wagon, both with iron axles; 3 sets of Harness-all be- WE HAVE a large lot of 4-4 Sheetings, suitable for putting up flour longing to the Western N. C. Rail 7 8 OSNABURGS.

Apply to R F SIMONTON, Sec. & T'r For sale cheap by the bolt or bale.

Or to R C McCALLA, P A Engineer J. F. ALEXANDER & Co.

SUMMER SILKS. will sell at cost for cash. J. F. A. & Co.

McLean House.

Statesville, N. c.

Persons passing through, or coming to, STATESVILLE, faction, in the business of grinding. He would can be accommodated with MEALS at 25 cents further say to those who might wish to employ each, and comfortable Lodgings at the same rate.

Horses well fed and attended to on rea onable terms. Oct 19 JOS. A. McLEAN,

HERE WE ARE-AGAIN!! I have just received a fresh stock of

Juvenile Books— Southern Harmony, Carmina Sacra, Presbyterian Psalmodist, etc.

Candies, Raisins, Cigars, &c. All of which I will sell for C as h-at the lowest figures. Call and see me. Oct 19 511f H. W. AYER.

-ALSO-

10 000 Pounds

Old Castings and Scraps of Iron, in any size pieces, is wanting. For which I will pay a 2 cent per pound, in Goods. JOS. W STOCKTON.

3,000 bushels Wheat WANTED.

Wanted, AT THE ROWAN MILLS, On the First day of January next, 3.000 bushels good Wheat, for which Salisbury cash prices will be paid. 2 Boys and a Girl, belonging to the estate of N. M. GRIFFIN, deceased.

O. G. FOARD.

NEWBERN GAZETTE This popular Family and Literary Journal is one of the LARGEST, and pronounced by We have 3 bbls. fine Mullets on band, for the press, ONE OF THE NEATEST AND CHEAPEST

IN North Carolina. The services of a valuable corps of Contributors and Reporters have been engaged, many of whom rank smong the most able and scientific writers in America. The Editor makes no boast that it is "the best paper in the world !"-but earnesdy and confidently commends it to the patronage of a liberal public, with the assurance that nothing shall be withheld to merit their warmest interest in its prosperity. A \$100 GOLD MEDAL has been of-

fered for the best original Story of about seventy-five pages foolscap paper—and will be awarded by three disinterested gentlemen, on the first of December. Now is the time to subscribe, in order to begin with the PRIZE STORIES.

Address T. R. MURRAY, Editor and Pro'r. Newbern, V. C., September, 1858.

New MARBLE YARD. H. C. MALCOLM,

Practical Marble Cutter, Salisbury, N. C., Respectfully informs the public that he has

MARBLE YARD, Opposite the Mansion Hotel, Where he is p.epared to fill all orders with dispatch, for MONUMENTS, HEAD-STONES, TABLE-TOPS, and all kind of work in the Marble Line, of either IM-PORTED ITALIAN or

AMREIGAN MARBLE, Having made arrangements by which he

can procure the IMPORTED ITALIAN MARBLE at reduced prices, he can fill all orders for Monuments, &c , at reasonable rates. He would be happy to have all who are desirous of dealing in his line to call and see specimens of Marble, hear prices, and judge for themselves.

Having had an experience of 25 years in the business, he will give his personal at tention to putting up Monuments, &c.
November 5, 1858.
49tf

A very Superior

BURNING FLUID just

H. W. Ayer-

Chickering & Son's 34 Prize MEDAL PIANOS.

THE Subscriber, Agent for the sale of the above named justly celebrated Pianos, lot. With a little expense it can be made the informs the public respectfully, that he guarmost desirable Property of the kind in Western antees every Instrument. Persons wishing to purchase the PIANO, by addressing him, will be sent a pamphlet, with 14 different styles, and prices marked.

Pianes Tuned and Repaired.

T. A. E. BOHNSTEDT. Nov. 3, 1858. Wilmington, N. C. P. S. To Mr. B. was the only and first ore-mium for his Pianos at the N C. State Fair 50-1y

AVOID COST.

A LL those indebted to the late firm of STOCKTON & MORRISON can avoid cost by paying what they owe soon, as we STOCKTON & MORRISON.

Just Received— 5 Tons Guano. A large lot King's Mount. fron,

Well assorted. For sale by
Nev 12 T. H. McRORIE.

Seed Cotton.

which I will pay the highest market price, delivered at my Gin, a mile and a half northwest of Statesville. T. H. McRORIE. Corn Meal. My Mill has been repaired late-

ly. If you want GOOD MEAL, give it a trial;

T. H. McRORIE.

I wish to purchase Cotton in the seed, for

one mile and a half south-west of Statesville.

State of North Carolina,) Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. Iredell County.

August Term, 1858 J. F. Alexander & Co. vs. J. B. Gnir es. Original Attachment levied on Real Estate. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, J. B. Gaines, is not an in-habitant of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made the "Iredell Express," a newspaper published in the town of Statesville, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our said Court, to be held for the County of Iredell, at the Court House in Statesville, on the 3rd Monday of November next, then and there to replevy the same, or judgment final will

be taken against him.
Witness, M. F. Freeland, Clerk of our said
Court, at Office, the third Monday in August, M. F. FREELAND,

48-6w.pr fee \$6

NEW GROCERY! The undersigned having taken the stand, formerly occupied by O. Gillespie & Co., for the purpose of carrying on the

Clerk.

Whole Sale & Retail **GROCERY Business** -Begs leave to inform the Citizens of Statesville and surrounding country, that he is now receiving a large and well selected

STOCK-Consisting in part of, Rio, LaGuyra and Java Coffee; A B C and other grades of Sugars ; A No. article of Crushed Sugar; A fine assortment of Black and

Green Teas ; A Prime article of Cuba Molasses ; Colgate's Pale No. one Toilet Soaps; Soda & Sugar Crackers by bbl. & box; Candies, Candles and Cheese;

Starch by the pound or box; Matches, Sieves, Plow Lines, bed-Cords; Pepper, Spice, Nut megs, Cinnamon, Mace, Brooms, Axes, Wrap'g paper; Soda, Salaraetus and Mustard Lamp Oil, Burning Fluid, Pickles : Liverpool and Table Salt, etc. Pure White Lead, Linseed Oil.

Cut and Wrought Nails. Shot and Stoneware, Also, a lot of Seamless Bags. intend keeping on hand everything in the

Grocery Line. except Liquors, and ! intend to sell them either by Wholesale or Retail, as low as any other House in the place. I have also, a

Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS which I will sell at the lowest Cash prices. Please give me a call, before Purchasing

W. S. CASON.

46 3m

large stock of

Statesville, Oct. 15.

Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale the Plantation

Catawba county, near Lewis' Ferry on the Ca- sonable terms, a very large and well assorttawbs river, adjoining Henderson Sherl, and ed stock of containing 515 ACRES, 150 of which are in cultivation and about 50 acres of that is good Creek and Branch Bottom. The improvements are a comfortable Log Dwelling, a first rate extensive Barn, Stables and stalls for 20 head of horses, Cow sheds, and good Fences. There is upon the place a good GRIST MILL running a pair of Burr and a pair of common Stones. The W. N. C. Railroad passes through the Parm and the Depot is located upon it. It is the most valnable farm in this section of the State.

There are also on the place large orchards of peach and apple trees of the best quality, and good springs of water abound. Will be sold for Cash or exchanged for Neg A. W. WILSON.

Oet 15 46:f Hillsboro' Recorder, Fayetteville Observer & Wadesboro' Argus Will please copy till forbid.

all business, entrusted to his care.

Hayne Davis, Attorney at Law, STATESVILLE, N. C. Will promptly and diligently attend to

Office opposite the Jail. Oct. 22, 1858.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE-THE STATESVILLE TAN. YARD is now offered for Sale. It lies immediately on the Street between the Court House and depot .-There are several acres of land belonging to the

Apply to S. A. Sharpe. or L. Q. Sharpe.

New Firm.

Statesville, Oct 15 461f

The undersigned give notice that they have entered into Copartnership, under the style o

WATTS, WHITE & CO., at the old stand of Watts, Doug. las & Co and are now receiving direct from the Northern cities, a large and general as-sortment of of Fall and Winter

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Hardware and Cutlery, Bonnets, Queens ware, Drugs, Mediicines, Iron, Steel, Nails, etc.

-GROCERIES-Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Powder, Lead, Pepper, All-spice, ginger, Tea-in short every article usually kept in an exten-sive establishment. All of which will be sold very low for Cash. Call and examine our goods before buying elsewhere.

W. F. WATTS. M. A. WHITE, J. B. DOUGLAS.

Jo's W. STOCKTON Is now receiving a NEW and COMPLETE
Stock of

Statesville, Oct. 8th, 1858.

Fall and Winter 600DS,

Purchased with great care as it regards price, Quality and style, in the Cities of Philadel-phia and New York—Consisting of:

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Blk. Gro De Rhine, Fancy Dress ilks, Paris De Laine Rote a Lez, Velve Trim'd do do Sup'r Valencia do do High Col'd Cash'r de Cass Boy'd de Chene Robe a Lez French Merino, assorted Colors Plain and Fig.d, all wool De Laines De Bieges. Alpaccas, Ginghams & Prints, White and Col'd Brilliants, White Marseilles & Trimmings,

Tarleton, Nainsook and Victoria Lawns, wise, Mull and Jaconet Muslins, Ladies' Embroidered Collars and sleever Meurning do Linen Hdk's (veay Cheap)
Lace and Love Veils,
Handsome Head Dresses, Latest style of WINTER BONNETS. Drab and Brown Bloome Ruche, Sprigs and Bridal Wreaths. Ladies' Clocks and Mantillas,

Printed Cashmere Shawls, Brocha Bordered do Beautiful Plush Bord'd and Chinelle Stella do (round cor'd

Princess Royal Patent Looped Extension Bridat SKIRTS, &c. READY-MADE CLOTHING, Of all kinds, of the Best Make ; also French

Cloths, Doe Skin and Fancy Cassimeres. A complete Stock of STAPLE DRY GOODS, CARPETINGS, &c. Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, Glass and

Queensware, Drugs and Paints, Sole Leather. -GROCERIES-Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Cheese, Candles, Molas. ses, Salt, &c. All of which will be sold at the lowest Prices for Cash or to punctual custom.

J. W. Stockton.

P. S .- I have the Genuine "Het Anchor Bolting Cloth"

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,

sold to order, and warranted good or no sale.

J. W. STOCKTON. Statesville, Oct 8, 1858. 45if TAILORING.

E. B. STIMSON, TAHLOR,

Opposite Mrs. Wren,s former Hotel, Statesville, N. C. Has just received the Fall and Winter Fashions—will execute all Orders in the above line, with dispatch and according to style.—Oct 1 44tf

New Falland Winter GOODSI

Respectfully informs the Citizens of Iredell and improvements where he now resides. It is lo and the public generally, that he has received just below the mouth of Liles' Creek, in ed and now offers for eale, on the most rea-

.T H. McRORIE,

Embracing almost every article kept in an Retail Store.

G O O D S-

Bees wax, Tallow, Dried Eruit, Pow Linen, Linsey Cloth, Rags Country Produce, &c., taken in exchange for Goods. Thankful for the liberal patronage receive ed, particularly from CASH Customers,— It will be my effort to hold out inducements to such customers, and thereby enlarge my Cash sales. Oct 15, 1858. 46tf

NOTICE!

ALL persons indebted to Wm. Murphy & Co., are requested to call and settle by the 1st of July next, if they wish to save cost. 27tf June 5

To Rent or Sell! The desirable property recently occupied by Mrs. WREN, on College Avenue. MILLER & LAWRENCE.